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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. II NO. 35 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1914. ONE ANNA

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BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in... 19 ,,
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... 20 ,,
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Adenwith	..
1914				
14th Feb.	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
21st. ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
28th. ,,	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7th March	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora ...	10500
21st. ,,	Macedonia ..	10500	.....	..
28th. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia..	10000
*1st April	Himalaya ..	7000	.....	..
4th. ,,	Ibis ..	8000	.....	..
11th. ,,	Arcadia ..	6000	Medina ...	12500
18th. ,,	Antuna ..	11000	.....	..
25th. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
*29th. ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	..
2nd May.	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
23th. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ...	11000
30th. ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
16rd. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan ..	10000
9th ,,	Madonia ..	10500	.....	..

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipto connecting Steamers at Port Said.
Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.
Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, 1st April 1914.
The S. S. "ARCADIA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th April, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows.

	SINGLE "A" rate	"B" rate.	RETURN. "A" rate	"B" rate.
To MARSEILLES ...	Rs. 594 or	Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or	Rs. 742-8.
,, LONDON ..... ,,	627 or	Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8 or	Rs. 792.

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The Company's Steamer leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
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Superintendent.
186 P. & O. S. N. Co. Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan *via* Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton	Arrival	Departure
Karachi Maru	A. Christansen.	6163	25th. Jaa.	6th. Feb.
Penang Maru	S. Murazumi	4965	10th. Feb.	21st. Feb.
Inaba Maru	K. Shimoba.	6189	16th. ,,	27 th. ,,
Tottori Maru	A.E. Moses.	5916	25th.	5th. Mar.
Jinsen Maru.				
Colombo Maru	N. Kawashima	4709	27th. ,,	7th.April.
Bombay Maru	Y. Tozawa	4625	17th. ,,	28th. ,,
Kamakura Maru	Hari.	6126	6th. April.	17th. ,,
Rangoon Maru	D e.	5143	16th. ,,	27th. ,,

For Freight apply to—
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Manager,
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Reserve Fund	... ...	65,000
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(JOINT SERVICE).

SPRING SAILINGS, 1914.

TO MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

Steamers	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Birmingam A&C	7475*	23rd. Feb.....	21st. Feb....
City of Calcutta A&C	7680*	12th Feb.	10th Mar.
Trafford Hall A	5321	21st Mar. ...	....
City of Manchester A&C	5551	.....	25th Mar....
City of Paris A&C	9232*	13th April...	11th April ..
City of Karachi A&C	5566	....	22nd April ..
City of Lahore A&C	6875	....	29th April...
City of Birmingham A&C	7475	27th May ...	25th May ...

*Calling at Bombay for passengers only

Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

FARES.	1stClass Single.	1st Class Return.	2ndCl Single	se2ndClas Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1091	489	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool ..	..	999	..	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of the leave

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Norddeutscher Lloyd and Cunard Lines.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL..... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... ,, 18,550,000

Head Office : YOKOHAMA.

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Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen (Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Fengtien	Shanghai
Hongkong	(Mukden)	Tienling
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Kobe	Newchwang	Tokyo
	New York	Tsinatau.
Los Angeles, Cal. U.S.A.		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
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AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.
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LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.
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All kinds of Banking business transacted. Further particulars on application.

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BANK OF BOMBAY.

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The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
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Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

INTEND to DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Route.
DWARKA, 1695 Th. 12th February 9 a.m. †CM
LHASA, 2184, Fri. 13th Feb. *6 a.m. Direct.
Linga, 2185, Mon. 16th Feb. 11 a.m. †P. D. & C. M.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
‡Cutch Mandvie.
*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSRAH.

(Weekly.)

S. S "DWARKA" 1695 tons, on Thursday, the 12th February, calling at Muscat, Bushiro and Mahomerah

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "LINDULA," 3368, tons, on Thursday, the 12th February, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly).

*PALAMCOTTA ...3413 Thursday 19th Feb.
†PURNEA .....3306 ,, 5th Mar.
*PUNDUA ..... 3305 ,, 19th Mar.
†PENTAKOTA .....3418 ,, 2nd April.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban
†Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Daresalam, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onwards connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait, Settlement Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand
Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with,

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Nicol Road near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

9th February, 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

The following sailings have now been arranged:—

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay
ELYSIA	6368	J. A. Coverley	25th Feb. 1914
MASSILIA ...	5091	J. Thomson	19th Mar. ,,
OLYMPIA ...	5124	J. Kinnaird	26th ,, ,,
CIRCASSIA...	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	7th Apl. ,,
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st ,, ,,
CASTALIA ...	6388	G. Mitchell	1st May ,,
ELYSIA	6368	J. A. Coverley	23rd ,, ,,

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

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The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

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Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,040,000

Head Office.
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Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
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Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
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Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
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Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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Payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

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Are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT, VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs.	90,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs.	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs.	5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

Branches:—
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Authorised and Subscribed Capital, Rs. 1,00,00,000.
Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.
Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

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CONTRACT RATES for three, six and twelve months can be had on application to THE MANAGER.

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YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing? We place the services of thoroughly competent workman at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument is a guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos. 01011

WANTED.

EXPERIENCED European Nurse wanted in March for three children, ages 5, 3, and 6 months. Hills in Summer, England in the Autumn. Wages Rs. 45 P. M. Highest references required.—MRS. HUTTON, Meerut. 01041

REQUIRED.—A Mess Contractor for the R. A. Mess, Jubbulpur. Applications (stating in general terms the contract proposed) to be sent to the HON. SECRETARY. 01077

THE Officers of the 58th Rifles (F. F.) wish to recommend their Band Master for re-engagement to Native Infantry Band, as they do not require a Band Master at Chaman.—Apply to BAND PRESIDENT, 58th Rifles (F. F.), Quetta. 01075

WANTED immediately an expert CUTTER for Agra. Salary from Rs. 100 to 200 a month. Apply with testimonials to M. N. TENELL, Shikohabad, U.P. 01079

WANTED YOUNG LADIES to help in CHORUS. Apply personally between 11 and 11-30 to-day to the MANAGER, "La Scala," Gaiety Theatre. 1520

WANTED English lady as companion governess to girl aged fourteen: pianist desired.—Apply Mrs. HALDANE c-o. Major HALDANE, 7th Gurkhas, Quetta. 01062

WANTED at once two Christian women Assistant Doctors, salaries according to qualifications and experience.—Apply to DOCTOR-IN-CHARGE, Ballard Zanana Hospital, Jaunpur, U.P. 01075

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A MATRON for the Girls' School, The Indo-British Institution, Bombay. Salary, Rs. 30 p.m., all found.—Apply to the PRESIDENT of the Ladies' Committee, the Indo-British Institution, Bombay. 01085

WANTED immediately a competent ENGLISH LADY-TEACHER, to coach up a young girl in English and French for Matriculation. Apply

M. A. DALAL,
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WANTED a GRADUATE or UNDER-GRADUATE and MATRICS or SCHOOL FINALS. Apply stating qualifications, Second Language and salary expected, to

THE EDUCATIONAL INSPECTOR,
1504 Bansda State, via Bilimora.

WANTED at once a certificated TEACHER, Church of England communicant member, for Standard II in Bombay Education Society's Girls' High School, Byculla. Salary Rs. 40 per mensem with free board and lodging. Testimonials to be sent to THE HONY. SECRETARY. 01080

THREE Sub-Overseers on Rs. 50 to 100 for charge of timber creosoting works. Hardwar, Kathodam, Tanakpur. Experience of large works essential.—Apply to F. F. R. CHANNER, Esq., Deputy Conservator of Forests, Kumaon Circle, Naini Tal. 01076

WANTED—Principal's Office Assistant and Librarian; must be Christian and have knowledge of English, accounts, typewriting, and stenography. Rs. 40-5-60.—Apply PRINCIPAL, Mission College, Indore. 01060

WANTED a smart Short-hand TYPIST. Must be fast, accurate and able to read all sorts of manuscripts. No others need apply to Box No 513, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 01055

WANTED a graduate of Allahabad University or F. A. trained, for 2nd Mastership, District Board School, Lalitpur. Preference will be given to one who has had experience in teaching the upper middle section of a High School. Pay Rs. 50 rising to 60 in 2 years. Applications which will be received up to 15-2-14, to be addressed to CHAIRMAN, Sub-Divisional Committee, Distract Board, Lalitpur. 01063

WANTED, AT ONCE six first class TYPERS, trained to use the Government of India hand typing Machines for the Hyderabad Municipality Survey. Salary H. S. Rs. 45 to H. S. Rs. 60 (B. G. Rs. 38 to B. G. Rs. 52) for approved certificated men. For the very best men permanent employment might be found.

L. MUNN,
01053 Superintendent.

WANTED.

WANTED English Conversational TUITION. At any place which is convenient to the Tutor. Apply to Box No. 279, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1500

WANTED a MATRON, not under 30. Must be Church of England. Personal application to LADY SUPERINTENDENT, any morning.

G. F. S. Lodge, Parel Road, Byculla. 1485

WANTED for the Porbandar State P. W. D., an ASSISTANT ENGINEER. He must have practical experience in Road Works, Buildings, Irrigation, etc. Salary from Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 according to qualifications, including travelling allowance.

CLEMENT M. SYKES, A.M.I.C.E.,
01088 State Engineer, Porbandar.

WANTED FEMALE SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for Khandwa Main Dispensary from April 1st.

Salary Rs. 50—5—60 plus Rs. 10 house rent until the quarters are ready. Apply to

CAPTAIN W. TARR, I.M.S.,
Civil Surgeon,
01077 Khandwa, Central Provinces.

WANTED—SUPERINTENDENT of Technical Section, Chief Engineer's Office, Hyderabad. Applicants must be well up in theory and must have varied practical experience. Salary O. S. Rs. 400—20—500. Apply with copies only of testimonials (which will not be returned) to

A. T. MACKENZIE,
Chief Engineer,
P. W. Department Hyderabad (Deccan). 01069

WANTED—Boys School Head Master, Rs. 350-10-400, English Trained and British University Degree. Kindergarten 1st Mistress, Rs. 150-10-200, Higher Froebel English Trained. 2nd Mistress, Rs. 100, Trained and Certificated. Girls School 1st. Mistress, Rs. 100, Trained and Certificated. All Europeans. Furnished quarters. Government Pensionable Posts.—Apply Rev. THE PRINCIPAL,
The Lawrence School, Ghora Gali, Murree. 01074

WANTED a SECOND CLERK for the Civil Station Sub-Committee's office on a salary of Rs. 40 per mensem, rising to Rs. 50 by annual increment of Rs. 2. Applicant with previous experience of Municipal accounts will be given preference.

Apply with copies of testimonials to the undersigned up to the 25th of February, 1914.

H. C. BAINES,
Secretary, Civil Station Sub-Committee,
Nagpur.
Nagpur, dated the 4th February, 1914 01080

WANTED.—APPLICATIONS are invited from fully qualified Engineers, for the position of General Manager to the Lahore Electric Supply Company, Limited. The selected candidate must preferably have had similar experience and an English training. He would, in the first instance be required to sign an agreement for 5 years certain and would receive a remuneration of Rs. 650 p. m. rising by equal annual increments to a maximum of Rs. 850 p. m. In addition he would be entitled to a good Motor Car for conveyance with a fixed allowance of Rs. 60 per mensem for upkeep. Light and Coal.

Applications will be received by the undersigned up to the 15th of February 1914.

G. R. DRUMMOND,
M.I.E.E., M.I.M.E.,
Consulting Engineer,
Lahore Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Lahore. 01057.

WANTED.—The Port Commissioners, Chittagong, require the services of a CHIEF ENGINEER holding a First Class Board of Trade Certificate on Rs. 250—10—300 with a bonus of Rs. 100 a month on results plus ration or messing allowance Rs. 30 and overtime allowance for their combined Suction and Bucket Dredger "Karnafuli I." Applicants should submit to the Port Officer, Chittagong, copies of testimonials giving full particulars as to age, previous service and certificates of ability. Preference will be given to an Engineer having previous dredging experience. Applications will be received up to the 15th March, 1914. Selected applicant must be prepared to join on the 1st May 1914, producing a certificate of fitness for service on examination by a Civil Surgeon. He will be required to execute an agreement for giving three months' notice before quitting the Port Commissioners' service.

E. GRAY MILLS,
Commander, R. I. M.,
Port Officer, Chittagong.
Chittagong, the 3rd February, 1914. 01082

FOR SALE.

401 Automatic Winchester 1910 Model in case, hardly used, owner bought heavier weapon, some ammunition. Price Rs. 120.

Captain NORTHCOTE, Norfolk Regt., Belgaum. 01079

FOR SALE—BELSIZE CAR, 14-16 H.P. 1910 model. Complete with windscreen, headlight, 2 side and tail lamps, stepney, tools, speedometer etc. In good running order, recently repainted. Price Rs. 2,500. Open to offers.—Apply to Major JAMES, 1st Asst. to Resident Kashmir, Sialkot. 01078

FOR SALE—One Female PANTHER CUB, 5 months old healthy and well spotted used to collar and chain, quite tame, accompanies the master out for walks and drives. Price Rs. 80.—Apply to

MR. A. R. KHAN,
Care of Passenger Supdt.
G. I. P. Ry., Victoria Terminus, Bombay. 01086

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—6 H.P. 3 speed Sunbeam Bicycle bought August, 1913, (1914 model), ridden 1,000 miles, practically new Spare outer tyre (new), speedometer, all accessories. Sold owing to bad roads, Rs. 1,050.

CAPT. STEBBING,
01070 Artillery Mess, Deesa.

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT BOOK, *sixth edition revised* for 12 months with Servants Diary, Wages Table, Household Hints, Cookery Notes and Will Form *by Gerald L. Chard*, price Re. 1-8 from No. 5 Dept., Army Navy Stores Fort, and The Bombay Tract and Book Society, Dhobie Talao, Bombay. 01027

SMOOTH Fox-terrier dog "Deeplish Saracen" by Champion Sabine Roller ex-Champion Sabine Result. Extended pedigree. Two and a half years old. Winner of three firsts January 1913, in the Western India Kennel Club Show in Bombay beating the Rajah of Pithapuram's "Jurbar Granville," a winner of over 100 prizes in England. Owner going home. Rs. 200 or near offer.

Apply MARRS, I. E. S., Poona. 010-3

TOURNAMENT AND RACING PONY FOR SALE—Ch. Arab Geld DABCHICK, 8 years, 14¾ up to 12st. 7. Played in many tournaments, I.P.A.C. Winner of two races and two gymkhana races 1 mile to 3 furlongs. Good chance for the Army Cup. Any trial or examination, believed sound, 1st light-weight Arab and C. B. class, Secunderabad Horse Sohw 1914. Rs. 3,000. Offers considered. Property of Captain Harris, R. H. A.—Apply to CAPTAIN GOODERIDGE, A.V.C., Trimulgherry, Deccan. 01084

8-10 H. P. Twin Cylinder Humber Motor Car, 2 seater, early 1910 Model, Bosch Magneto, 5 Wire Wheels, Rushmore Head Lights and two oil side lamps. All fittings nickel plated. Complete with hood, screen, pump, jack, tools, &c. Recently overhauled and painted dark green. Can be seen and tried at Jhansi. Available at end of February. Sold as owner is going on leave. Price Rs. 1,750 or near offer.—Apply Captain B. BURGESS, R.E., Jhansi. 01081

TO BE LET:

TO LET—GROUND FLOOR of a bungalow at Club Road Byculla large and cool with garden and stabling accommodation for a carriage and horse. Electric lights and fans. Will be vacant from 1st February. Apply to Box No. 505, "Bombay Chronicle." 01025

TO BE LET.—From 1st May or probably April the upper floor of a fine Bungalow in Middle Colaba for one year furnished. Rent Rs. 200.

Apply to
E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents.
5, Dalal Street,
Office Telephone No. 2611.
House Telephone No. 458. 1451

TO BE LET.—A FLAT in "Jairaz House," Middle Colaba either furnished or unfurnished from 1st April to 30th November. Rent unfurnished Rs. 120 furnished Rs. 1.

Apply
E. W. FLOWER & SON.,
House Agents.
5, Dalal Street,
Office Telephone No. 2611.
House Telephone No. 458. 1451

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

SEALED TENDERS are invited for Drainage, Sanitary Works, Water Fittings etc., for the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited, at Nos. 2 & 3, Clive Row, Calcutta.

TENDERS addressed to the Directors will be received up to 4 o'clock on the afternoon of 16th February, 1914, at the Head Office, Bombay or the Calcutta Branch Office of the Company, at Dalhousie Square.

Form of Tender can be obtained from R. Paterson Brown, Esq., Manager of the Company, Oriental Buildings, Bombay, or from the Branch Secretary of the Company, 28, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, or from the Office of the undersigned on payment of Rs. 3 (three rupees) per each copy.

Plans, Conditions of Contract, and Specification of Works, and any other information can be obtained from the abovenamed places.

The Directors of the Company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

MISTRI AND BHEDWAR,
B.A.'s., L.C.E.'s.
Architects.
Churchgate Street, Fort,
Bombay, 2nd February 1914. 1481

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

CONTRACTS FOR 1914-15.

THE South Indian Railway Company, Limited, is prepared to receive (up to 5 p.m. on FRIDAY, the 27th February, 1914) TENDERS for the supply of the following articles during the twelve months ending 31st March, 1915:—

Kerosine Oil, 125deg. (in bulk) about 1,110,000 pounds.
Kerosine Oil, 125deg. (in tins) about 143,000 pounds.
Mineral Axle Oil, about 119,500 gallons.
Cylinder Oil, about 32,900 gallons.
Cylinder Lubricating Oil, Wakefield's S. H. S about 10,900 pounds.
Reelers' Cotton Waste, about 730 cwts.
Weavers' Cotton Waste, about 2,000 cwts.
Flax, about 4,700 pounds.
Country Sealing Wax, about 10,000 pounds.
Heavy Mineral Grease, about 65,000 pounds.
Miscellaneous Stores (European and Country) about as per Schedule.
Stationery, about as per Schedule.

2. For Detailed Notice, Tender Forms and any further particulars, apply to:—

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF STORES,
South Indian Railway,
Negapatam.

3. Copies of the Schedules of Miscellaneous Stores and Stationery can be had from the Superintendent of Stores upon Tenderers remitting to him the sum of two rupees each. 01086

NOTICES.

THE SIMPLEX MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 18th February, 1914, at 3 p.m. (Standard Time), at the Registered Office of the Company, Canada Building, Fort, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Balance Sheet made up to 31st December, 1913.
2. To confirm the appointment of two Directors Messrs. J. H. Dunkerley and Phiroz C. Sethna.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

D. M. WADIA & Co.,
By order of the Board of Directors,
Agents.
Bombay, 22nd January, 1914. 01085

ARMY REMOUNT DEPARTMENT.

SALE NOTICE OF HORSES.

TEN HORSES of the Ahmednagar Stud Farm which are not required for Government purposes, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION in Bombay, outside the Grand Stand, Mahalaxmi Race Course, on SATURDAY, the 21st February, 1914. The sale will commence at 8-15 a.m.

The horses can be seen at Mr. R. C. Baldock's stables, Bellasis Road, Byculla, 2 days before date of sale.

Further particulars can be had on application to the Undersigned.

R. S. SCOTT, Captain,
Offg. Supdt., Remount Depot,
Ahmednagar
Remount Depot,
Ahmednagar, 5th February, 1914. 01083

PROCLAMATION OF SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

TO BE SOLD pursuant to a decree and an order made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma in Civil Regular Suit No. 194, 1912, wherein the Bank of Bengal incorporated under the Presidency Banks Act (No. XI of 1876 of the Legislative Council of India) having its Head Office at No. 3, Strand Road, in the Town of Calcutta, and a Branch Office at Strand Road in Rangoon, is the plaintiff and 1. Maria Allen, 2. Minnie Gertrudge Hazlewood, 3. Andrew Leisk Hazlewood, 4. Benjamin John Hazlewood and 5. Maud Kathleen Hazlewood, all of Monkey Point Rangoon, trading together as Timber Merchants under the firm or style of "Hazlewood and Hazlewood" and 6. The India Debenture Company, Limited, incorporated under the Indian Companies Act 1882 (No. VI of 1882) and having its registered Office in Calcutta are the defendants and, dated respectively, the 6th day of August, 1912, and the 21st day of July, 1913, at the spot on TUESDAY, the 17th and 24th February and the 3rd March, 1914, at 8 a.m. on each day, the following property, in 3 separate lots shown on the plan hereto annexed. The description of the entire property is as follows:—

1. All those pieces of land situate at Monkey Point, Dunneedaw, near the Town, and in the Registration Sub-District of Rangoon, known as:—

(i) Eastern one fourth of ship building and timber yard allotment No. 36, measuring more or less 187 feet 6 inches by 750 feet.

(ii) Middle portion of the said allotment measuring more or less 375 feet by 750 feet, together with the dwelling houses, oil godowns, and buildings erected on portions of the said land.

2. All that the "Dunneedaw Sawmill" erected and being upon a portion of the said allotment No. 36, together with the engines, boilers, fixed and moveable machinery, tools, plant, stock in trade, implements and effects of every description then existing or which should, at any time, during the continuance of the mortgage in favour of the 6th defendant company dated the 10th day of March, 1909, be in, upon or about the said sawmill and premises.

The plot or strip coloured red on the plan annexed measuring 3.427 acres more or less, together with the mill godowns, or other buildings and structures thereon and the boilers and engines, machinery and fixtures and moveable property of every description lying within the buildings or structures, will be sold first at 8 a.m. on Tuesday, the 17th day of February, 1914.

The sale of this lot is subject to the reserve price fixed by the Court.

The plot or strip coloured yellow on the plan and measuring 3.274 acres more or less, together with the houses or buildings, godown, factory and other structures and the boilers, engines, etc., (as above) will be sold on Tuesday, the 24th day of February, 1914, at 8 a.m. The sale of this lot is also subject to the reserve price fixed by the Court.

The plot or strip in the middle measuring 3.66 acres together with the godowns thereon will be sold on Tuesday, the 3rd March, 1914. The sale will be subject to the reserve price fixed by the Court.

The lands are stated to be freehold.

According to the entries in the Registration Office there was a mortgage executed on the 6th May, 1878, by J. W. Hazlewood in favour of the Chief Commissioner of Burma for the due performance of a contract of which no express reconveyance is registered but it is started to be of no consequence at present.

The property known as Dunneedaw Sawmill is stated to be in the possession and occupation of the Defendant Judgment-debtors.

The Eastern 1 and middle portion of the Lot 36 is stated to be in the possession of the Judgment-debtors and in their occupation except for some godowns which are situated on both portions and are in the occupation of the Standard Oil Company, Ltd., at the re of Rs. 1,500 per month.

The Standard Oil Company, Ltd., is stated to be in occupation thereof as a monthly tenant as far as the plaintiff decree-holder is aware.

N.B.—Only the right, title, and interest of the Defendant Judgment-debtors are to be sold, in execution of the mortgage decree passed in the above suit in favour of the plaintiff and purchasers must satisfy themselves as to the judgment-debtors' title to the property.

The amount due to the plaintiff under the said decree is Rs. 4,23,595-7-7, together with interest on 3,76,199-6-3 in accordance with the practice of the Plaintiff-Bank and on Rs. 47,396-7-4 at Rs. 6 per cent. from the 17th May, 1912, till the 6th August, 1912, and thereafter on the amount due at Rs. 6 per cent. per annum till payment and the costs of suit Rs. 4,366.

An abstract of title to the property may be seen at the Office of the Deputy Registrar, Original Side, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. on week days and 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. on Saturdays.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

The highest bidder shall be the purchaser, provided the Bailiff shall consider that sufficient bid has been offered, and if any dispute arise as to the last or highest bidding, the same shall be put up again at a former bidding and re-sold. The purchaser shall at the time of sale pay a deposit of twenty-five per cent. on the amount of his purchase-money to the Bailiff on the spot immediately on the fall of hammer, otherwise, the lot shall be again immediately put up and re-sold. The balance to be paid within 15 days from the date of sale, in default, the property will be re-sold on account and risk of the purchaser. All expenses of conveyance to be borne by the purchaser.

J. HORMASJI,
Deputy Registrar,
Chief Court of Lower Burma,
The 16th day of January, 1914. 01084

NOTICES.

THE PIONEER BANK. LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Bank, will be held on Wednesday, the 18th February, 1914, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the registered office of the Bank, No. 7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

"To ascertain the wishes of the Shareholders of this Bank regarding the continuance or winding up of this Bank."

By Order of the Board of Directors,

B. G. GAJIVALA,
Manager.

7, Green Street, Fort,
Bombay, 7th February, 1914.

N. B.—The Bank changed its premises from No. 14, Hummum Street, to No. 7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay, from the 1st instant. 1511

AUCTION SALE.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers & Commission Agents,
21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

IMPORTANT TO PRIVATE BUYERS AND MERCHANTS.

SALE OF HIGH CLASS JAPANESE WORKS OF ART AND CURIOS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 12th day of February, 1914, offer for sale by Public Auction at their Sales Rooms, 21, Medows Street, Fort, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) a choice and valuable collection of Japanese works of art and curios consisting of animal figures, pagodas, incense burners and ornaments in bronze of artistic workmanship, carved wooden figures, costly ivory carvings by known artists, old and rare satsuma and porcelain, artistically carved furniture, brass koros, silver mounted and inlaid vases and similar other works of art.

Special attention of private buyers is drawn to this sale as the collection contains good works of skilled artists in ivory, wood and metal work.

Property of a Parsee Gentleman lot consisting of a pair of large Imati Vases 3½ ft. high; Imati Jars; blue and white garden seats; Parian figures; Majolica centre-pieces; Majolica flower pots and pedestals, marble centre-pieces and similar other decorative and ornamental articles.

Goods are on view.

Catalogues may be obtained of the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 10th February, 1914.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26, Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE ON THURSDAY THE 12TH FEBRUARY, AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.)

On THURSDAY, the 12th February, at 2-30 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., are instructed to sell by public auction at "Feroz Buildings," opposite the Bombay Yacht Club Chambers, on Apollo Bunder, Fort, very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood dining, drawing and bedroom furniture comprising of sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, mirror back sideboard, meatsafe, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, rich glassware and porcelainware, rich tapestry lined drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, rich toned iron framed cottage piano, handsome hall cabinets, corner cabinets, marble top tables, tiled top teapoys, rich table ornaments, pictures and engravings, double and single bedsteads, single and double doors almirahs, clothes and gown presses, bedroom chest of drawers, marble top dressing and washhand tables, clothes basket, hatstand, table lamps, etc.

The property of T. J. EDMONDS Esq., Manager, Messrs. Phillips & Co., Ltd.

Property of another Gentleman.

1 full size slate billiard table by John Roberts with balls, cues and accessories.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 10th February, 1914.

MENESSE & CO.

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF MEDICAL STORES

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed by the Medical Storekeeper to Government to sell by Public Auction on Wednesday, the 11th February, 1914, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), at the Medical Store Depot, Bellasis Road, Byculla.—

A quantity of serviceable, second-hand and unserviceable medical stores, surgical instruments, and appliances, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE OF 226 BALES COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 12th February 1914 at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at Carnac Bunder, near the Port Trust Revenue office on account of the concerned the following bales of cotton salved from the Parow Fateh Ismail that lately sank in the harbour:—

226 Bales damaged cotton (Khamgaum and Yeotmal).

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 10th February, 1914.

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure. Stearns' Headache cure, headache gone in a few minutes.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.,

No. 22, APOLLO ST. FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF WOODEN AND GLASS SHOW CASES.

Under instruction from the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 10th inst. at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at the Victoria and Albert Museum.

About 9 large and small wooden and glass show cases.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Arthur Crawford Markets on MONDAY, the 2nd March, 1914, at 11 a.m., (B. T.), the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughterhouses, Bandora, for 12 months from 1st April. 1914, to 31st March, 1915, and fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Markets, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Erskine Road Fish Market, Colaba Fish Markets, Pedder Road Fish Market, Mazagon, Kamatipura Market, Ferguson Road Fish Markets, Parel, Purbhadevi Road and Elphinstone Road Markets, from flesh and salt flesh sellers, etc., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered either in line or outside under the eaves of the markets and also collecting fees for weighing goods at the scales of the Arthur Crawford Markets for 12 months from 1st April, 1914 to 31st March, 1915.

"For particulars and conditions of sales, respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or at the Office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets or to the Undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

THE SURAT SWADESHI SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS, CO., LTD.

(In Liquidation).

In supersession of previous notice, the Official Liquidator of the above Mill will receive private offers for the sale of the above Mill at his office, at High Court, up to SATURDAY, the 28th instant.

The Official Liquidator will accept the highest offer he may receive before this date if he considers the same reasonable.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 10th February, 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

The Theatre of Quality and Quantity.

LA SCALA

6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY 10.

On and from Friday next

Last Performance will start at 9-30.

Instantaneous success of

DIXIE and YAMBO

AMERICAN SINGERS AND DANCERS.

BELL SPARKES | LITTLE MONA.

RIEDL TRIO

In Their Sensational Acrobatic Act.

Full Programme of Pictures.

LOOK OU NEXT FRIDAY.

LA SCALA "REVUE"

WHAT HO! RAGTIME

Produced on a scale hitherto never attempted in the East.

THE TANGO

Will be danced for the first time in India.

GABY GLIDE.

BOOK NOW—PLAN T ROSE & Co.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

11th 12th, 13th and 14th ebruary 1914.

THE BOMBAY A. D. C.

PRODUCE THE

Successful Musical Comedy.

"THE QUAKER GIRL."

— CAST —

Mesdames Binning, Croft, Philby andford, Saxby, Street and ebb, and Miss Flynn: Messieurs roft, Dodds, Douglas, Meade, Medley, Watts, D. Wilson and F. Wilson.

Large Chorus. Augmented Orchestra.

Scenery specially painted for the production under the kind supervision of Mr. Cecil Burns of the School of Art, and Mr. Dinshaw A. Irani.

Every evening at 9-30 p.m. Sharp.

BOX OFFICE AT MESSRS. S. ROSE & CO.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. **TO-NIGHT!** Tel. No. 1271.

Three Fascinating Dramas

THE BURNING MOTOR CAR.

A DARING PRODUCTION.

SEE THE MOTOR CAR ON FIRE!

SEE THE THRILLING MOTOR CHASE!

WATER LILIES A Charming and Pathetic Love-story.

A Stirring American War Drama. **WAR'S HAVOC.**

3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-30 and 10

Saturdays and Sundays. { Extra Show—10-15 to 11-15 / Prize Show—5-30 to 6-30.

Films for Sale or Hire.

THE EXCELSIOR.

Every evening till further notice

Only one Performance at 6 p.m. only.

MABEL AND MALFE

In new Eccentricities.

Mi GLADYS CUNNINGHAM

In new Songs and Stories.

This evening by special request

THE RIAT SIE FILM

"LAS DAYS OF POMPEII."

There will be no 10 o'clock show to-night, owing to the Theatre being occupied by the Bombay A. D. C.

LOOK OUT!!!

For the world's greatest war Picture.

THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG

The fiercest battle in the American Civil war.

Two complete Divisions of the American Army were kindly lent by the U. S. Government to act this film.

20,000 TROOPS.

THE ACTUAL GUNS.

NO IMPOSSIBILITIES.

EVERYTHING HISTORICALLY CORRECT.

THE SUPREME EFFORT IN HISTORICAL CINEMATOGRAPHY.

WEEK ONLY.

LUCKNOW CHAMPIONSHIP.

DOG SHOW.

FEBRUARY 20th AND 21st.

For Schedules, etc., apply to:

W. E. BOTTING,

Honorary Secretary.

H. M. CUSTOM'S ANNUAL BALL.

THURSDAY, 12TH FEBRUARY.

TICKETS through MEMBERS only. 1495

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND.

Ld., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married pesons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,

Secretaries and Treasuries.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

February 9th.
8th.

S.S. Pontoporos	Polenus	Calcutta Jan. 27
H.M. S. Odin	Miller	Colombo Jan. 28
S.S. Belle of England	Kelvay	Calcutta Jan. 26
S.S Holtby	Anderson	Port Said Jan. 24
S.S. Ariosto	Booth	Middlesbrough Dec. 13
S.S. Angus	Lazell	Calcutta Jan. 28
S.S. Dwarka	Maxon	Busreh Feb. 1
S.S Shenecfels	Freeden	Hamburg Jan 5
9th.		
S.S. Radhmani	Cottrell	Jeddah Jan. 27
S.S. Bullmouth	Hill	Balik-Papan Jan.
S.S. Semiramis	Pavisich	Trieste Jan. 25
R.I.M.S. Hardinge	Hamilton	Karachi

DEPARTURES.

February 9th.

S.S. Linga	Cutbush	Karachi
S.S. Zoroastrian	Osbarne	Calcutta
S.S. Austria	Casulich	Kobe via Colombo
S.S. Crown	Richards	Karachi
S.S. Konig M	Coltzan	Zanzibar

The following vessels obtain their portclearances on Monday.

S.S. City of Birmingham	Haughton	Karachi
S.S. Habsburg	Huber	Trieste etc.
S.S. Kathientwem	Frevarit	Hamburg & Karachi
S.S. Ferrara	Feathers	Abadan etc.
S.S. Porto Said	Muzies	Genoa etc.

The following vessels began to load on Monday.

Steamer	Shwedagon	for Rangoon
,,	Dwarka	for Persian Gulf
,,	Holby	for Hull etc.
,,	Rahmani	for Jeddah

MONDAY February 9th 1914.

The N. Y. K. steamer Penang Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 6th instant and is due here on the morning of Tuesday the 10th instant and s. s. Tottori Maru left Hongkong for Singapore on the 7th instant.

The O. S. K. steamer Saigon Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 7th instant, and is due here on Wednesday the 11th instant.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Salsette with the outward Mails of the 30th ultimo left here at 9 p.m. to-day and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday next.

S. S. Pontoporos:—The steamer Pontoporos, 2,603 tons, Captain W. Polenus, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta, which port she had left on January 27, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Belle of England:—The steamer Belle of England, 2,468 tons, Captain R. V. Kelway, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta, which port she had left on January 26, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Holtby:—The steamer Holtby, 2,262 tons, Captain H. Anderson, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Port Said, which port she had left on January 24, with ballast.

S. S. Ariosto:—The Wilson Line steamer Ariosto, 4,313 tons, Captain A. E. Booth, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Middlesborough, which port she had left on December 13, with a general cargo.

S. S. Dwarka:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dwarka, 762 tons, Captain W. Moxon, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Busreh, which port she had left on February 1, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Shneefels:—The Hansa Line steamer Shneefels, 3,637 tons, Captain M. V. Freeden, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Hamburg, which port she had left on January 5, with a general cargo.

S. S. Rahmani:—The B. and P. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rahmani, 1,872 tons, Captain W. J. Cottrell, arrived in harbour on Monday from Jeddah, which port she had left on January 27, with a general cargo and 685 pilgrims.

S. S. Bullmouth:—The steamer Bullmouth, 2,607 tons, Captain J. Hill, arrived in harbour on Monday from Balik-Papan, which port she had left on January 21, with a cargo of kerosine oil.

S. S. Semiramis:—The A. L. S. N. Co.'s steamer Semiramis, 2,553 tons, Captain P. Pavisich, arrived in harbour on Monday from Trieste, which port she had left on January 25, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Linga, 949 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, sailed on Monday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Zoroastrian:—The steamer Zoroastrian, 2,585 tons, Captain W. Osborne, sailed on Monday for Calcutta, with ballast.

S. S. Austria:—The A. L. S. N. Co.'s steamer Austria, 4,872 tons, Captain M. D. Casulich, sailed on Monday for Kobe via Colombo, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Crown:—The steamer Crown, 2,740 tons, Captain W. Richards, sailed on Monday for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S. S. City of Birmingham:—The City Line steamer City of Birmingham, 4,838 tons, Captain W. J. Haughton, will sail to-day for Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

ELECTRIC LIFTS.

SMITH AND STEVENS PASSENGER AND GOODS LIFTS

FOR DIRECT SINGLE PHASE AND THREE PHASE CURRENT

FOR HAND ROPE SWITCH IN CAGE

FULL OR SEMI-AUTOMATIC CONTROL

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

35-37, APOLLO STREET,

BOMBAY.

S. S. Habsburg:—The A. L. S. N. Co.'s steamer Habsburg, 2,395 tons, Captain R. Huber, will sail to-day for Trieste, etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Kattenturm:—The Hansa Line steamer Kattenturm, 3,471 tons, Captain A. Frevarit, will sail to-day for Hamburg and Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Angus:—The steamer Angus, 2,320 tons, Captain J. Lazell, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta, which port she had left on January 28, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Ferrara:—The steamer Ferrara, 717 tons, Captain T. Feathers, will sail to-day for Abadan, etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Porto Said:—The Rubattino Line steamer Porto Said, 3,110 tons, Captain A. Muzies, will sail to-day for Genoa, etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

P. DOCK.

Shed Steamer	Capt.	Agen
A. Porto Said	Muzes	the
B. Toro	Hicks	J. Y. & Co.
C. & R. Seald	Johnson	M. M. & Co.
D. & E. Liberia	Scheweder	T. M. & Co.
F. Churpra	Ferguson	M. M. & Co.
H. Elswick House	Smith	W. & A. G. & Co.
K. Java Maru	Fuchigami	O. S. K.
M. Manchester Civilian	Spencer	T. M. & Co.
O. Lawoe	Coates	A. S. N. & Co.
,, Algerian	Wilson	K. N. & Co.
Q Ada	Mason	W. & A. G. & Co

V. DOCK.

1 City of Birmingham	Haughton	K. N. & Co.
2. Habsburg	Huber	A. L. S. N. & Co.
4. Badminton	Jones	W. & A. G. & Co.
5. Braunton	Sherbon	J. M. & Co.
6. Falls of Orrby	Murchie	W. & A. G. & Co.
7 Clan Colquhoun	SuDmer	J. F. & Co
8. Cairn Gowan	Band	W. & A. G. & Co.
8. Kattenturm	Fretweurst	W. & A. G. & Co.
9. India	Talbot	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
10. & 11. Yedo	Bremner	W. & A. G. & Co.
12 & 13 Caledonia	Dowell	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
14 Dwarka	Maxon	M. M. & Co
15. Bregenz	Chersick	A. L. S. N. Co.
16 Hopemount	Gibson	W. & A. G. & Co.

OFFSIDE.

S. Abydos	Davis	A. S. N. & Co.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Arcadia	BarchaD	P. & C. S. N. & Co
Alfred	Fisher	A. S. N. & Co.
Ariel	Hyde	C. M. & Co.
Ariadne Irene	Tindall	
Ariosto	Booth	J. F. & Co.
Argus	Lazell	
Baron Ardrossan	Reid	W. & A. G. & Co.
Badrein	Grant	A. S. N. & Co.
Bullmouth	Hill	W. & A. G. & Co.
Belle of England	Kelway	
Den of Kelly	Twiddie	K. N. & Co.
Eswick Manor	Gentles	W. & A. G. & Co.
Egypt	Summers	P. & O. Co.
Ferozi	PriDrose	T. M. & Co.
Ferrara	Feathers	S. W. & Co.
Himalaya	Evans	P. & O S. N. & Co.
Hosaura	Hannac	T. M. & Co.
Hoseinee	Fanning	T. M. & Co.
Holtley	Anderson	
Kasara	King	M. M. & Co.
Lindula	Handcock	M. M. & Co.
Niazara (Yacht)	Zabriesen	Mr. J. Leiter.
Nardfaver	Olsen	
Orissa	Redfern	M. M. & Co.
Putial	Bamber	M. M. & Co.
Pont 38	Polenus	
Rah	Cottrell	T. M. & Co
Sout fe	Hedquest	W. & A. G. & Co.
Shwedagon	Creagh	I. B. P. & Co
Sidra	Bryn	Bombay & Co
Shneefels	Freeden	W. & A. G. & Co
Semiramis	Pavisich	A. L. S. N. Co
Tairvabi	Kass A. M.	Jeewanji & Co
Trader	Willams	P. N. & Co
Vistalia	Pattle	W. & A. G. & Co.
Vestmoor	Bowles	

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order th vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their baro meters:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 9th February, was 30.173 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer as to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80° F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 188 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tide Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hou added in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Princess Dock Sill.

1914	High Water.		
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth sill.
	February	h. m.	
Tues	10	m 11 1	27 10
		11 0 a	29 0
Wed.	11	m 11 47	28
Thu.	12	m 0 24	30 10
		0 32 a	28
Fri.	13	m 7 53	24 0
		10 0 a	26 10
Sat.	14	m 9 15	24 10
		10 10 a	10

1914	Low Water.		
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.
	February.	h. m.	ft. in.
Tue.	10	m 5 15	18 6
		4 59 a	14 18
Wed.	11	m 5 49	17
		5 41 a	14
Thu.	12	m 6 24	16 4
		6 22 a	14 10
Fri	13	m 3 12	21 0
		2 33 a	17 1
Sat	14	m 4 1	20 11
		3 17 a	16 4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

February	Sunrise.	Sunset.
10. (Tues.)	7h. 10m.	6h. 36m.
11. (Wed.)	7h. 10m	6h. 37m.
12. (Thu)	7h. 9m.	6h. 37m
13. (Fri.)	7h. 12m.	6h. 35m.
14. (Sat.)	7h. 11m.	6h. 35m.

PHASES OF THE MOON :—

First Quarter.	Feb.	3rd	4h 28.m	P.M
Full Moon	Do.	10th	11h. 47.m	P.M.
Last Quarter.	Do.	17th	2h. 53.0m	P.M.
New Moon.	Do.	25th	5h. 32.7m	A.M

After the stress and worry of a busy day at the office take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It infuses a new strength and energy.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 9.

The weather here has become more wintry than usual, snow fell the whole of yesterday and is now lying four inches deep all over the station and surrounding hills. This is the heaviest fall so far experienced this winter.

Disturbance has now nearly disappeared after giving snow in Simla hills but there is no rain on plains. Temperature is high in the United Provinces and air dry over the central parts of the country.

Forecast:—Few light showers in North-east India.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 9th February 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Temperature is normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect. Temperature is in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Night temperature is in defect in the northern half of the division.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in Central India West and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess at Veraval and in defect at Deesa.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature is in excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Themoisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is in excess at Ahmednagar and in north Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry and is likely to remain so generally.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on MONDAY, the 9th of February 1914.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of Past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of Past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 a.m.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Dec. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st Dec. to date.
PERSIAN-ARBA—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	75.4	60.9	42	..	1.68	—0.98
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	71.3	44.7	66	..	1.13	0.26
Rawalpindi	63.9	37.3	83	..	4.42	—0.21
Lahore	70.9	43.3	78	..	1.76	—0.07
Sirsa	70.4	43.0	70	..	1.26	0.18
Ambala	71.7	46.1	76	..	1.07	—1.27
Delhi	75.0	51.3	61	..	0.60	—1.22
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	81.3	53.8	59	..	0.09	—0.99
Mainpuri	82.6	52.3	75	..	0.26	—1.51
Jhansi	85.4	57.5	44	..	0.37	—0.82
Cawnpore	83.4	54.1	58	..	0.02	—1.39
Allahabad	87.7	55.6	39	..	0.97	—0.62
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	75.1	40.8	70	..	1.40	0.74
Karachi	77.8	58.5	59	..	0.87	—0.08
Ajmer	69.7	50.2	52	..	2.34	1.43
Jaipore	75.0	45.5	50	..	0.86	—0.08
Kotah	79.0	53.8	41	..	1.06	0.44
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	78.2	51.2	34	..	0.03	—0.27
Dwarka	80.8	60.2	52	..	0.00	—0.26
Veraval	88.3	62.0	31	..	0.00	—0.42
Rajkot	83.4	54.8	29	..	0.00	—0.40
Bhavnagar Para	88.0	52.8	48	..	0.00	—0.37
Surat	90.4	58.1	63	..	0.00	—0.27
Ahmedabad	86.6	57.8	34	..	0.00	—0.26
Deesa	79.6	54.2	26	..	0.01	—0.37
Neemuch	75.7	52.0	27	..	0.12	—0.48
Indore	82.7	51.1	40	..	0.20	—0.50
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	87.8	52.9	55	..	0.94	—0.72
Sangor	83.8	55.8	41	..	0.81	—0.83
Hoshangabad	88.7	55.8	37	..	0.77	—0.54
Khandwa	89.3	55.2	44	..	0.00	—0.97
Akola	94.1	55.5	28	..	0.49	—1.01
Amraoti	93.3	64.3	34	..	1.31	—0.19
Nagpur	92.6	61.2	36	..	0.85	—0.86
Chanda	..	..	..	..	..	..
Raipur	91.1	62.1	40	..	1.26	0.24
KONKAN—						
Bombay	84.9	68.9	64	..	..	—0.54
Ratnagiri	88.1	67.7	75	..	..	—0.67
Mormugao	85.2	72.0	93	..	..	—1.17
Karwar	85.1	68.6	92	..	..	—1.92
DECCAN DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	92.7	54.2	43	..	0.08	—0.70
Ahmednagar	90.7	57.3	33	..	0.16	—1.08
Poona	92.0	55.9	63	..	..	—1.12
Sholapur	94.9	64.6	29	..	0.01	—1.47
Bijapur	93.4	64.7	46	..	0.24	—0.96
Belgaum	88.8	56.3	79	..	0.88	—1.10
Aurangabad	90.2	64.4	46	..	0.00	—1.11
Nizamabad (Indur)	96.1	65.1	50	..	0.02	—0.86
Hyderabad	91.5	63.9	82	..	0.00	—1.33
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	87.8	73.4	78	..	0.93	—2.42
Calicut	86.4	70.8	81	..	4.67	—1.60
Cochin	88.0	72.1	69	..	4.69	—4.65
Colombo	87.7	73.7	86	..	27.28	5.40
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	86.6	66.5	80	..	0.00	—6.33
Bellary	96.0	66.5	58	..	0.04	—2.17
Cuddapah	92.3	62.8	74	..	3.09	—1.60
Madras	86.5	67.5	86	..	28.73	8.71
Bangalore	85.8	56.0	72	..	0.34	—3.29
Coimbatore	90.3	63.4	63	..	4.87	—0.19
Trichinopoly	90.6	66.1	77	..	10.44	2.28
Negapatam	84.2	70.5	81	..	53.35	24.61

It is understood that Colonel Manifold, Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, United Provinces, proposes to apply for six months' leave this summer.

Dull headache, brain in a muddle, easily irritated? Take Stearns' Headache Cure; one wafer brings a smile. Easy to carry, easy to take.

We undertake all

MOUNTING,

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FOR THE ART SOCIETY EXHIBITION.

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Commencing February 24 h, 1914.

CHASTE TYLES AND BEST WORKMANSHIP

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Every care taken for Mofussil orders.

PREMIER ART SALON,

NAVSARI BUILDING,

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THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co.
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PARSI BAZAR STREET.
BOMBAY.

and at CALCUTTA, MADRAS and KARACHI.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY MARKET.

(From our Correspondents.)

BOMBAY, Feb. 9.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages	*Rs.*	*From*
2 boxes sov.	1,20,000	Alexandria Natio a'.

EXCHANGE.

The Market continues firm and rates unchanged. There is some enquiry for remittance, but usance bills are not making.

We quote:—

	s.	d.
BANKS SELLING—		
T. T. ready ..	1	4 3-32 to ¼
D. D. mail	1	4 1-8
T. T. forward, Mar. ..	1	4 1.16
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D. D. ready ...	1	4 3-16
Credits 3 m-s ready ...	1	4 3-32
,, ,, forward, May.	1	4 3-16
,, 6 m-s ready ...	1	4 3-8
Francs 3 m-s ready ..		171½
Marks ,, ,, ...		139½
60 dys Hongkong ...		140
,, ,, Shanghai ...		189½
,, ,, Japan		148

BULLION.

On Saturday bar silver in London was 1-16 for ready at 26 5/8 and 1/16 higher for two months' delivery at 26 7/16. The Local Market has fluctuated during the day, opening at 77-8 for the first Settlement, and after declining to 77-2 has recovered 1 anna, closing as under.

We quote:—	Rs.	a.	p
English bar gold	23	15	3
Australian bar gold	23	14	9
Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver (cum duty) ready.....	77	6	0
1st Settlement ..	77	3	0
3rd Settlement.....	76	10	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 6th February 1914.

	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	26	30,487
B. B. & C. I. Railway	38	45,051

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper Market opened slightly weak to-day, but later on presented a steady tone. The Market opened at Rs. 95-13-6, declined to Rs. 95-12-6, but again improved and a fair amount of business was done in the vicinity of Rs. 95-13-6 for the 27th February delivery.

4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 102. (New Issue).

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market did not present any activity to-day, though a spurt was noticed in the Tata Iron and Steel shares and a good business was reported in them at advancing rates.

Davids stood quiet at Rs. 475. Fazulbhai improved to Rs. 445. Madhavji were placed at Rs. 1,145 and Standards at Rs. 1,155. Kohinoors were placed at Rs. 750.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 76-8 in the morning but the prices subsequently improved and closed at Rs. 78-12. Deferred changed hands at the prices varying from Rs. 130 to Rs. 136. Preference declined to Rs. 155.

Bank of Bombay shares improved to Rs. 1,565 and Eastern Bank shares to Rs. 81.

Bank of India shares were quiet at Rs. 64-8.

Port Canning were in demand at Rs. 880.

Bombay Burma Trading shares declined to Rs. 892-8.

COTTON.

There is again little change in the American markets, both New York and New Orleans being a few points down on Saturday. The statistical position of old crop is losing strength and there is no demand by speculators. New crop positions are getting near 6d. and this should be a tempting price for purchases.

The tone of the Local Market on opening was weak, the rate for good Broach being Rs. 273, while fine Khamgaon, Akola March was quoted Rs. 228-9. Later in the day good Broach dropped to Rs. 271½. This afternoon there was a further decline to Rs. 268½, but buyers came out at this point to cover previous sales and rate advanced to Rs. 271. At the close the Market is irregular at this rate. Fine Khamgaon Akola March is Rs. 224. Broach has again been the chief business in the Market, and other descriptions are neglected with free sellers. Fully good Bengal for January 1915, has been done at Rs. 214.

B. C. T. A. QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Staple	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
H.G. Bengals	..	196	190	..	Ready.
M.G. Bengals	..	200	191	..	Ready.
M.G. Scind-Punjab ..	..	197	190	..	Ready.
M.G. Khandesh ..	..	207	198	..	Ready.
M.G. Hingunghat Wardha	..	250	..	..	Ready.
M.G. Nagpore, Kamptee ..	..	248	..	..	Ready
M.G. Yeotmahl ..	..	242	..	..	Ready.
M.G. Dhamangaum, Peoleaum ..	..	298	..	..	Ready.
M.G. Akola, Khamgaum "Fair Middle" ..	..	228	..	..	Ready.
M.G. Amraoti ..	..	231	..	..	Ready.
M.G. Broach ..	..	273	..	..	Mar. 25th.
do.	..	..	..	270	15-25
M.G. Muttia ..	..	204	190	..	Ready.

LIVERPOOL OPENER.

Opening Tone	Barely Steady.
Estimated Sales	10,000
Total Imports	34,000

Future delivery prices:—

Months	
F. M.	6.57 minus 2
M. A.	6.59 ,, 2
A. M.	6.55 ,, 2
M. J.	6.55 ,, 2
J. J.	6.52 ,, 2
J. A.	6.48 ,, 2
A. S.	6.38 ,, 2
S. O.	6.25 ,, 2
O. N.	6.17 ,, 2

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat :—The Market is steady. Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready White, Pessi 85 % ...	5	10	0	R. T.
White Pessi 75 %	5	9	0	,,
White Delhi, May	5	14	6	,,

Linseed :—The Market is steady. Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p	
Bold Brown, Ready	7	13	0	B. T.
Bold Brown May	8	12	3	R. T.

Rapeseed :—The Market is steady. Quotations :—

	Rs	a.	p	
Brown Cawnpore	7	12	0	B. T.
Yellow Cawnpore	9	0	0	,,
Brown Delhi May	9	0	3	R. T.

Teeleseed :—The Market is quiet. Quotations —

	Rs.	a.	p.
85 % Bold White.....56	0	0	
Mughi 53	0	0	
Black Kutni 44	8	0	

Groundnuts :—The Market is quiet but steady. Quotations :—

	Rs.	a	p
Bold 47	8	0	
Small 46	8	0	

Mowraseed :—The Market is quiet. Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready	7	14	0	B T.

Poppyseed :—The Market is dull. Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready	9	15	0	B. T.

Castorseed :-The Market is steadily. Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Madras ready . ..	..34	8	0
Guzerat ready . ..	..33	8	0

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending on Saturday at 6 p.m. :-

Cotton	18,791 Bales
Wheat	5,703 Cwts.
Linseed	2,330 ,,
Rape, Rai, etc.	372 ,,
Gingelyseed.....	7,873 ,,
Poppyseed.....	Nil. ,,
Groundnuts.....	3,093 ,,
Castorseed	1,675 ,,
Rice	1,340 ,,
Myrabollams	3,245 ,,
Cottonseed	27,943 ,,
Mowraseed	Nil ,,
Gram	1,123 ,,
Jowar.....	4,683 ,,
Maize	Nil. ,,
Barley	800 ,,

A dacoity was committed in the house of Rakhal Chandra Sadhukhan, an oilman of the village of Nashipur, Singur police station, on Wednesday last. Rakhal and his wife were asleep. At about 2 a.m. five men entered his room and having assaulted him and his wife they escaped with the latter's ornaments of the value of about Rs. 400. The ruffians then decamped. The police have the matter in hand.

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Name and Amount paid up.	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			R.
Bank of Bombay	July	13%	1575
Bank of India Rs. 50 ..	do.	6%	65
Bank of Bengal	do.	14%	1,710
Bank of Madras	do.	12%	1,440
Bank of Rangoon	..	6%	100
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50 ..	do.	8%	50
Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. Rs 10	do.	7½%	2
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25	..	6	18
The Central Co-operative Bank. Rs. 15	..	6½	17
Standard Bank Rs. 50 O. ..	..	..	..
Standard Bank Rs. 50. P ..	..	6%	15
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.	..	6%	23
Allahabad Bank	Jan.-Aug	14%	250
The Peoples Bank (Old Issue) Rs. 50.	..	18%	360
New Issue Rs. 15 ..	June	10%	35
Punjab National Bank ..	do.	..	15
EXCHANGE BANKS ..		10%	175
Chartered Bank			
Mercantile Bank			
(12 A		16%	£22 1-2
(12 B	..	7%	£21 1-2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp.	do.	7%	£18-10
Eastern Bank Ld, £4 ..	Feb.-	£4	£87½
National Bank of India £40	Nov. Sep-Mar.	5% 14%	70 600

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advance ..	May-Oct.	21		830
Alliance	Apl-Oct.	Nil	50	Nom.
Berar Manufacturing ..		..	..	60
Bo. Cotton Manufacturing		..	..	1021
Bo. Dyeing and M. Co., ..		25		655
Bombay United	May-Nov	26		495
Century	Apl-Oct.	6		209
Central India	May-Nov	65		1,860
China	Mar-Sep.	50		645
China Silk	..	20		400
Cokaba Land and Mill ..	Mar.-Sep	50		1,485
Coronation Mills	Mar.-Sep	Nil		460
Connaught ..	do.	Nil		100
Coorla	April	40		550
Crescent	Mar.-Sep.	6		113
Curriabhoy	do.	10		225
Dawn	May-Nov.	20		477½
Edward Sassoon	..	8		185
Emperor Edward	..	25		480
Empress	Mar.-Sep.	..		135
Fazulbhoy	May	20		445
Framjee Petit	Apl.-Oct	50		1410
Finlay Mills	..	7-8		312½
Gold Mohur	..	25		525
Hindustan	Mar.-Sep.	45		840
Howard and Bullough ..	do.	15		500
Hyderabad	do.	50		130
Imperial Cotton	do.	Nil		110
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching	..	4		103½
Indian Manufacturing ..	do.	40		425
Indo-China Manufg. ..	Apl.-Oct.	60		1,055
Indore Malwa	Dec.	4		141½
James Greaves	Mar.-Sep.	Nil		200
Jamshed Manufg. ..	Apl.-Oct.	6½		95
Jewraj Bros	May	30		460
Jubilee M. Co	Apl.-Oct.	Nil		125
Khandesh Rs. 610. ..	June-Dec.	25		90½
Khatao	May-Nov.	45		1,380
Kohinoor	Mar.-Aug.	25		750
Lakshmi Cotton	April.	60		1,170
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	June-Dec.	75		1,142½
Madras United	June-Dec.	60		1,065
Manockjee Petit	Mar.-Sep.	50		1,080
Meyer Sassoon	..	Nil		80
Morarjee Goculdas ..	Apl.-Oct.	115		3,700
Nawab of Cambay ..	..	30		450
New Great Eastern ..	Apl.-Oct.	7		222½
New City of Bombay ..	Mar.-Sep.	30		1,020
Phoenix	Jan.-July.	7		163½
Presidency	Apl.-Oct.	Nil		390
Rajoo	do.	Nil		250
Sassoon Cotton	April.	Yr.50		720
Sassoon Silk	do.	Yr.35		420
Shahapore	June-Dec.	250		4,775
S. Mahratta	Nov.	..		50
Standard Mills	May.-Nov.	40		1,150
Sun	Oct.	..		105
Surat Rice Mill	May.	15		200
Swan	New O.	10		275
Swadeshi	May.-Oct.	50		1,470
Textile	Apl.-Oct.	60		1,250
Union Mill	..	Nil		250
Vishnu Cotton .. O. P.	..	Nil		390
		Nil		430
Western India	Sep.	45		440
Mysore Spinning ..	July.	15		240

Press Companies.

		Last Div. Rs.	Year Rs.
Akbar ..	May.	300	4.80
Albert Kurrachee ..	Nov.	45	500
Breul's Cawnpore ..	Aug.	6%	120
The Bellary Press ..	Dec.	15	2000
Broach City ..	Oct.	14	13
Fort	Nov.	5	190
Godavery Valley ..	..	6	95
Harvey and Sabapathy ..	July	40	635
Hindustan P. & M. ..	..	15	725
Hingolee	Sept.	5	70
Indian Cotton	Oct.	8½	130
Jumna Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld. ..	..	7½	707
Kamgaum	Sept.	30	355
Mahmudpura Ct. ..	..	7½	100
Mehuva	Oct.	Nil	125
Mercantile	do.	Nil	20
Manmar Manufacturing ..	Aug.	12½	210
New East India	Sep.	75	910
New Motisell Co., ..	Nov.	50	867½
New Berar	Oct.	35	590
New Prince of Wales ..	do.	45	680
Sind	Nov.	80	250
Surat City	Oct.	20	220
Volkart, U.P. Ld., ..	Sept.	40	625
Vardwan G.P. ..	..	12	135

Railway Companies.

Ahmedabad Dholaka Rly	Sep.-Aug.	5½%	142 CD
Ahmedabad Prantej Rly .	Feb.-July	6½	695
Amritsar Patty Rly. ..	Mar.-Aug.	6%	150
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 100 ..	Jan.-July.	4%	118½
Dhond Barsmati Rs. 80...		4%	118
Gujerat Rlys. Rs. 100.		4%	113
Mandra Rhom Rly. Rs. 25	Jan.-July	4%	27
Sara Sirajganj Rly. Rs. 25.	Jan. July	4%	25½
Sind Light Rys. ..	June-Dec.		15½
Tapti Valley Railway Co..	Apl.-Aug.	6%	505
Upper Sind Light Rly. ..		4%	118

Miscellaneous Companies.

		Last Div.	Year.
Allcook Ashdown Co., ..	Oct.-May	Nil	150
All India U.I. Co., Ld., Rs. 20 ..	August	Nil	10
Banankua ..	..	..	..
Backbay Bath ..	..	..	..
Badhan Pile ..	..	2	92
Baroda Tram Co., ..	Jan.-Aug.	Nil	45
Bo. Burma T. Corpr. ..	..	15	900
Bombay Electric Supply and T. Co., Ltd.,	P.	Feb.-Aug.	6%	175 X.D.
	O.		5%	223
Bombay Ice Manufg. ..	H. yearly	20		
Bombay Flour Mill ..	Mar.-Oct.	30		930
Bo. Land and Building ..	..	5		400
Bombay S.N. Co., O. ..	Mar.-Sep.	6%		220
Bombay S.N. Co., P. ..	Sep.-Oct.	20%		275
Central I.M. Co., Ltd.. ..	April	30Hyr.		25
City of Bombay Building Co., ..	Dec.-Jan.	2		450
Delhi Flour ..	Sept.	30		20
Empire of I.L Rs. 50. ..	..	..		140
Indian Cement Rs. 100...	..	..		154
Indian Mercantile In Co. Ltd., Rs. 20 ..	Dec.	30		
Indian Cotton Company O.	Old 100	June	1½ 7%	195
	New Issue 75	..	..	88
			7%	200
	P....100 ..	Oct.-July	10%	182
John Roberts & Co.. ..	July	10%		
Jost Fans Supply Co., Rs. 50. ..	do.	10%		41
Katni Cement Ordy, 80 .	..	..	..	64
Deffd. 38 ..	..	..	..	72
Pref. 80 ..	..	..	..	83
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175 ..	..	12		172
Karrachee Landing Rs.75	July	..		100
Marcks & Co.. ..	..	10		102
Marsland Pr. Co., O ..	..	Nil		80
Marsland Price Co., P ..	..	7%		98
Nasler Hotel Co., ..	May.	Rs. 3½		35
O. Govt. S. Life A. Rs.50	July.	20		875
Phillips & Co.. ..	Sept.	10½		157
Port Canning Co., ..	..	45		1045
Shivrajpur Synd, etc. ..				870
Sirdar Carbic G's Co., ..	Mar.-Aug.	..		224
Soundy & Co., ..	..	Nil		70
Tata Iron and Steel Co..	O.	Jan	..	75
	D.	&	..	78½
	P.	July.	..	136½
Tata Hydro Electric ..	..	..	4%	157
	O. 800	..	..	1045
Thacker & Co., P. 800 ..	..	..	7%	865 X.D.
Telephone Co., ..	May.	Rs.		210
Treacher & Co., ..	July	Rs. 15		72
				423

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure. Stearns' Headache cure, headache gone in a few minutes.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

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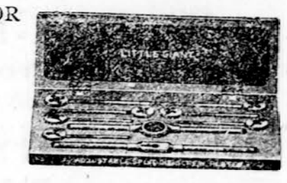
Bath Tubs. Lavatories. Urinals. Bath-room Fittings, etc.,

Tools and Implements.

SUITABLE FOR Workshops, Factories, Mills, Engineers, Blacksmiths and Carpenters.



A large assortment always in Stock.

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7, CHURCH-GATE STREET, FORT BOMBAY.

Real Comfort.

No. 3 Oxydised Cover.
1 pt. Rs. 3-12.

No. 4. Imitation Leather Cover.
1 pt. Rs. 4. 2 pt. Rs. 7-8.

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2 pt. Rs. 8-4.

No. 6. Real Leather Cover.
1 pt. Rs. 5-4. 1½ pt. Rs. 7-8.
Leather Slings Rs. 1-4.

Wide Mouth Picnic Flasks.
Oxydised Cover.
1 pt. Rs. 4-12.
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1 pt. Rs. 5-0.

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VACUUM FLASKS.

We have recently bought up a merchant's stock and are now offering same at 25% off usual selling prices.

WILL KEEP LIQUIDS HOT FOR 24 HOURS.

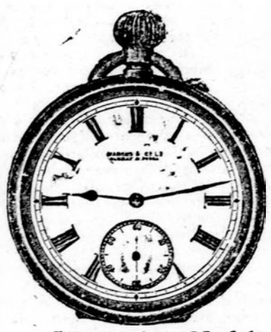
WILL KEEP LIQUIDS COLD FOR SEVERAL DAYS.

REAL BARGAINS.

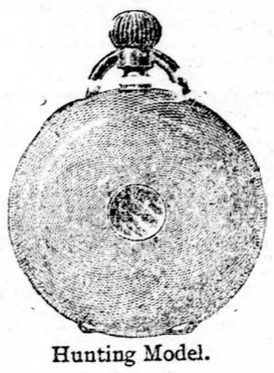
BELOW SALE PRICES.

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

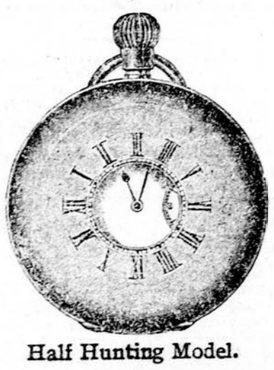
WATCHES OF QUALITY.



Crystal Face Model.



Hunting Model.



Half Hunting Model.

OUR POPULAR WATCH
Nickel Rs. 15, Silver Open Face Rs. 25, Hunting Rs. 28, Half Hunting Rs. 30.
WALTHAM AMERICAN LEVER WATCH.
Nickel Crystal Face Rs. 22-8. As used by Railway Companies.
OUR ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCH.
Nickel Crystal Face Rs. 25, Silver Crystal Face Rs. 35.
Silver Hunting Rs. 40, Silver Half Hunting Rs. 45.
Gold Crystal Face Rs. 200, Hunting Rs. 235, Half Hunting Rs. 240.
OUR SQUARE WATCH—For Pocket or table use.
Sterling Silver Rs. 70, 18 Carat Gold Rs. 375.
OUR "EXTRA FLAT" DRESS WATCH.
Silver Crystal Face Rs. 55, Hunting Rs. 55, Half Hunting Rs. 60.
Gold ,, Rs. 200, ,, Rs. 235. ,, ,, Rs. 245.
OUR "PORTFOLIO" WATCHES.
Cases in Lizard, Crushed Morocco, Crocodile and long grain, with 30 hours or Eight-day movements from Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 48.
OUR "LENTILLE" POCKET WATCH.
Silver Case Rs. 40, Gun Metal Rs. 32.
OUR "MILITARY" POCKET WATCH.
Silver Crystal Face Rs. 45, Hunting Case Rs. 50, Hunting Half Rs. 50.
OUR "STANDARD" GOLD WATCH No. 2.
Gold 18ct. Crystal Face Rs. 200, Hunting Case Rs. 240, Half Hunting Rs. 240.
OUR "STANDARD" GOLD WATCH No. 1.
18ct. Gold Crystal Face Rs. 300, Hunting Rs. 320, Half Hunting 325.
OUR "COVENTRY" WATCH ENGLISH-MADE.
Silver Crystal Face Rs. 70, Hunting Rs. 75, Half Hunting Rs. 80.
18ct. Gold Crystal Face Rs. 275, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 300.
THE "KEW" ENGLISH WATCH. Made on the model lines of the English Watch by the same manufacturer which secured highest result at the Royal Observatory, Kew.
Silver Crystal Face Rs. 95, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 105.
18ct. Gold Crystal Face Rs. 350, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 375.
THE SUPER-EXCELLENT ENGLISH WATCH.
The acme of horological perfection.
B Quality, small size, Silver Crystal Face Rs. 110, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 115
18ct. Gold Crystal Face Rs. 450, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 500.
A Quality, Silver Crystal Face Rs. 175, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 200.
18ct. Gold Crystal Face Rs. 550, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 600.
WRIST WATCHES.
The "Military Model" leather enclosed model which in wear discloses dial only of watch, Nickel Rs. 32, silver Rs. 37-8, Gold from Rs. 110.
The "Ideal" with light leather wristlet attached disclosing in wear entire watch Nickel Rs. 32, Silver Rs. 37-8, Gold from Rs. 130.
The "Marque." The movement of this wrist watch screws into the case and being dust and air-proof obviates therisk of dust or perspiration affecting the movement.
Nickel Rs. 32, Silver Rs. 40, 18 Carat Gold Rs. 134.
Wrist watches in a variety of gold and jewelled models with fine leather straps, silk fastenings, gold milanese web bracelets, &c., from Rs. 90.
A guarantee given with every watch we sell.
DISCOUNT—10 per cent. on above prices for cash.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Public Services Commission, Secretariat.
Bombay Hunt Sahar Village.
Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, February 11.

Public Services Commission, Secretariat.
Bombay Races, Mahalaxmi.
Bombay Diocesan Church Society, Annual Meeting, Cathedral Girls' School.
Bombay Amateur Dramatic Company, "The Quaker Girl," Excelsior Theatre 9-30.

THURSDAY, February 12

Bombay Hunt, Rifle Butts.
H. M.'s Customs Ball, Annual Ball Town Hall, 9-30.
Garden Party to Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon by the President of the Corporation, Victoria Gardens, 5-30 p.m.
Bombay Amateur Dramatic Company, "The Quaker Girl," Excelsior Theatre, 9-30.
Classical Association Meeting at 6-30 p.m. in the rooms of the R. Asiatic Society. Paper by Prof. R. S. Conway on "The place of Dido in history."

FRIDAY, February 13.

Public Services Commission, Secretariat.
Bombay Amateur Dramatic Company, "The Quaker Girl," Excelsior Theatre.
Bombay Corporation Standing Committee 5 p.m.
Indo-British Institution, annual prize-giving, 4-45 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road. 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.
Imperial Cinematograph Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.
"La Scala," the Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 p.m. and 10 p.m.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45; 7 to 8-30; 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30 (S. T.).

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By The Hon. Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop, C.I.E., V.D., Commanding.
Feb. 10.

142.. Corrigenda-Programme. Rifle Meeting. The following correction to the Rifle meeting programme is published for information. The Marksman's Challenge Cup Match XII will be fired at 9-30 a.m., on Sunday 22nd February and the All Comers Match XIX will be fired at 8-30 a.m., on Sunday 1st March 1914 instead of as previously stated.

143 Annual Rifle Meeting. The Annual Rifle meeting will commence at Ghat Kopar on Sunday next, the 15th instant. Names of intending Competitors to reach Adjutant's Office by Friday night the 13th instant. Programme can be obtained on application at Head-Quarters.

II The Hill Memorial Competition and Bayley Coy. Challenge Shield (to be fired simultaneously) on Sunday the 15th instant, commencing at 7-30 a.m.

144 Musketry. The Range is allotted to "G" Company on Monday the 16th instant for Class Firing. Members coming out are requested to notify the Adjutant at Head-Quarters so that their own rifles may be taken out.

INSPECTOR OF SCIENCE TEACHING.

A Press Note states that His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that Poona should be the head-quarters of the Inspector of science teaching.

ELPHINSTONIAN SOCIETY.

His Excellency the Governor has consented to dine with the Elphinstonian Society at Elphinstone College on March 6th. Elphinstonians who desire to attend should hasten to communicate with the Honorary Secretaries.

KANARA AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

The Kanara District Agricultural and Industrial show was held in Honavar on the 5th, 6th and 7th instant. A large gathering of officers, landholders and agriculturists was present.

There was an interesting programme of lectures and demonstrations by experts.

THE INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

The Annual Meeting of the above Institution will be held at the School on Friday, February 13. Her Excellency Lady Willingdon has kindly consented to distribute the prizes. The chair will be taken at 4-45 p.m., by The Ven. the Archdeacon of Bombay. All friends of the School will be welcome.

THE SHIPWRECKED SAILORS.

Messrs. J. P. Collins and A. J. Dann, the sailors, whose thrilling story of shipwreck was told in the "Chronicle" some time ago, sail to-day for Port Said and Naples. They desire to express to the people of Bombay and to the Seamen's Rest, their best thanks for the way in which they were helped and treated over

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

During the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Monday, two attacks and one death from small-pox and four attacks and three deaths from plague were reported in Bombay city. There was no case of cholera reported during the same period. The total mortality from all causes was 109, as compared with 88 of the corresponding period of 1913 and 103 of 1912. Out of a total of 2,168 rats caught by the Municipal rat-catchers on Saturday last, 56 were found to be plague infected, 19 of this latter kind being found at Mandvi and 13 at Dongri.

DACOITY IN HOTI MARDAN.

A CULPRIT SHOT DEAD AFTER A FIERCE ENGAGEMENT.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Feb. 9.

A dacoity on a rich Hindu's house is reported from Hoti Mardan. Twenty men attacked the house. When the owner's wife gave the alarm, the chowkidars of Nawab Khwaja Mahomed Khan came to the rescue and after a fierce engagement in which one of the robbers was shot dead, the thieves got away.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

TWO BIG COCAINE SEIZURES.

DETERRENT SENTENCES.

The unremitting labour of the Excise and C. I. Departments were rewarded on Friday by two successful cocaine seizures. Mr. S. D. Smith, Assistant Collector of Excise having received certain information that there was a large quantity of cocaine on board two ships in the Princess and Victoria Docks, deputed Excise Inspector Kuverji Darasha and others to watch the movements of the suspects, who were making efforts to dispose of the drug. After careful enquiry they ascertained the names of the men who had the cocaine on board and it was immediately arranged to purchase cocaine from them through bogus customers. Mr. Smith next had a consultation with Mr. Griffiths, Deputy Commissioner, and Superintendent Sullivan of the C.I.D., and the preliminaries having been arranged the officers of the Excise Department and the C. I. D. at once proceeded to a rendezvous at Mazagaon. In the first case two stewards named Pucci Antonio and Vitale Gussepe, of the Italian mail S. S. Port Said, sold 16,800 grains of cocaine valued at Rs. 2,450 to a bogus customer who was none else but the Excise Inspector N. C. Cama in disguise. Both were arrested in a stable at Mazagaon.

Immediately this seizure was effected Mr. Smith, Mr. Griffiths and the other Police and Excise officers proceeded to another spot in Mazagaon where Fondo Fortunato, a fireman on board the Austrian Lloyd S. S. Hapsburg, had come to negotiate the sale of a large quantity of cocaine which he had imported on board his ship. Fondo Fortunato declined to sell to a native customer, so a European one had to be found for him. This was forthcoming in the person of Inspector Jefferies of the C. I. D. who after being introduced to the accused proceeded on board the S. S. Hapsburg where he purchased 33,600 grains of cocaine for Rs. 4,900.

At a given sigal the Police and Excise officers rushed on board and marshalled the whole crew on deck when Inspector Jefferies pointed out the seller of the drug.

All the three accused were charged before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad at Mazagon by Mr. Smith on charges of importing and selling cocaine without a license.

Superintendent Sullivan of the C. I. D. conducted the prosecution.

All the three accused were convicted and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment each and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000 each or indefault to undergo three months' further imprisonment.

ROBBING A JOCKEY.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Karnik charged Nandlal, a Hindu aged fourteen years, with stealing five currency notes of Rs. 100 each from the coat of Mr. A. Japhett, a jockey.

The evidence led to show that the complainant went to a shop at Crawford Market to purchase a coat. He removed the one he was wearing and placed it on a chair to try on the new coat. While he was doing so, the accused, who was a servant of the shop, removed five currency notes of Rs. 100 each from the pocket of his coat. The complainant on going home noticed the disappearance of his money and reported the matter to the police.

The following day, it appears, the accused entered a tea shop, and in paying for what he had partaken of he handed the shopkeeper a currency note for Rs. 100 and asked for Rs. 10 change only evidently thinking the note to be of that value.

The shopkeeper growing suspicions handed the accused over to the police. The accused pleaded guilty and taking into consideration his youth and the fact that the greater part of the money had been recovered, his Worship sentenced him to receive twelve stripes.

A BOGUS FIRM.

A MARWARI MET A MARWARI.

Rikabdas Fulchand, a Marwari, was yesterday charged before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court with cheating one Peerbhan Vanaji, another Marwari, in respect of Rs. 1,600.

Mr. P. Godinho, pleader, appeared for the complainant and Mr. Balubhai Desai, pleader, defended the accused.

The accused, it appears from the evidence, represented that he was a jeweller and to cover all suspecious, opened a bogus pedi at Vithalwadi. The complainant placed an order with him for some gold ornaments and paid down Rs. 1,600 cash in advance. The following day the complainant went to his shop at Vithalvadi and found the place deserted. He reported the matter to the police who succeeded in tracing the accused.

His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000 or in default to undergo another six months' imprisonment.

The whole fine if recovered, was ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

STEAMER STRIKES AGAINST A WHALE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Feb. 9.

The English mail steamer the B. I. S. N. Company's Lhassa struck against what appeared to be a whale on Saturday morning last on her way to Karachi. The whale was probably floating sleepily near the surface at the time. After the impact which was noticed by many passengers on board the sea astern was seen to be largely tinged by blood. Two other whales were said to have been floating close alongside the Lhassa at the time of the incident.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

There were crowded houses at all four performances at this theatre on Saturday and Sunday, and again last night and there was every indication that the entertainment provided was thoroughly appreciated. The three artistes who made their appearance last week were again included on the "bill" and the variety part of the programme, from the dainty dancing of the lady member of the comedy due to the extraordinary eccentricities of the irrepressible Malfe, went with a delightful swing.

About the plot of the big film which was shown, "Honesty," a drama in four parts by Pathe Freres, there is nothing original. Its chief interest lies in the wonderfully good scenic effects that are obtained of the streets of Paris and of the French countryside and Its chief charm lies in the wonderfully good scenic effects that are obtained of the streets of Paris and of the French countryside, and also the realistic scenes of Paris street and factory life. There is a really wonderful fine scene in which the hero, of course, rescues the heroine with extraordinary bravery. The presence of His Excellency the Governor's band greatly enhanced the enjoyment of the presentation. The Excelsior management certainly gauged the public taste correctly in engaging the services of this fine orchestra, and there is not much doubt that the crowds which gathered during the week-end were brought there largely to avail themselves of the rare opportunities of being able to enjoy really good music.

Last night was the last night that there will be a performance at ten o'clock this week. This evening "The Last Days of Pompeii" is to be screened at six o'clock. Some 35,000 have according to management already seen this film, and still there have been many requests for it to be shown again.

In the revue which is shortly to be produced at the Excelsior Miss Violet Frampton and Mr. James McGrath, who were leading lights in the Bandmann Company on the occasion of its last visit to Bombay, are to make a welcome re-appearance, as well as the Melbournes, who are also wellknown in the city, and a number of other artistes. Further details will be announced later.

BURMA BANK'S LOSS IN REFINERY CO'S SHARES.

CLAIM AGAINST DIRECTORS WITHDRAWN.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Feb. 9.

The application of Mr. Holdsworth, Official Liquidator of the Bank of Burma, for an order under section 214, of the Indian Companies Act against Messrs. Mower, Clifford, Strachan and Solomon to pay Rs. 8,34,482, the amount of loss sustained by the Bank in consequence of its underwriting of 135,000 shares of the Refinery Company, was heard by Mr. Justice Young to-day.

The written statement of Messrs. Okeden and Solomon stated that the underwriting was within the powers of the Bank and authorised by its Memorandum of Association. At the time of underwriting the Refinery Company had exhausted its capital and credit. The Company had entered into contract to sell the undertaking on advantageous terms in London and in order to complete the sale it was necessary to pay off the debts of the Company which could only be done by the issue of further capital. The Refinery Company was heavily indebted at the time to the Bank, and a number of shares in the company had been deposited with the Bank by way of security for other accounts. Unless such a sale was completed it was apparent that the Bank would suffer heavy loss on account of the Company, and there would be a financial disturbance in Rangoon which would cause the Bank losses on other accounts the amount of which could not be foreseen. The respondents authorised the underwriting of the shares in the Refinery Company because that course offered the best, and as far as could be seen, the only practical method of realising the debt due by the Company to the Bank, and because it was calculated to save the Bank from loss on other accounts secured by the shares in the Company and to avert a financial disturbance which would very prejudicially affect the Bank in respect of other accounts. The issue of the shares in fact enabled the account of the Refinery Company to be completely realised and averted a serious financial disturbance in Rangoon. If there was loss subsequently incurred in realising the shares such loss was due to circumstances which could not be foreseen and the loss was far less than that which the Bank would have suffered had the issue of the new shares in the Refinery Company not been successful.

On the written statements of the defendants the official liquidator filed an affidavit to-day saying that they contained a series of allegations to the effect that the underwriting was necessary in the interests of the Bank for the purpose of ultimate recovery of a large debt due by the Refinery Company to the Bank and for the prevention of certain dangers which might have caused heavy losses to the Bank.

The liquidator asked the Court to allow him to withdraw his application under those circumstances.

His Honour in passing orders said that the liquidator acted commendably in withdrawing the claim. He considered that the liquidator might, with advantage, have written to the directors and obtained information which he had now obtained from their written statements so that the directors might have been saved not only a good deal of anxiety but also considerable expense. No orders were made as to costs.

The Port Commissioners of Rangoon have bought the whole of Hazlewood, a valuable estate in Rangoon covering about 10¼ acres of land on the foreshore, for about eight lakhs of rupees. At present it is the site of oil godowns between the Burma Oil Company property at Duneedaw and Monkey Point.

BOMBAY RACES.

FIRST DAY.

WEDNESDAY, 11TH FEBRUARY.

HANDICAPS.

THE VELLARD PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile.

	st.	lb.		st.	lb.
Smirk	10	4	Flying Fish	7	13
Hamara	9	13	North	7	10
Bachelor's Knot	9	4	Cherrywood	7	7
Tartania	9	3	Mordialloc	7	4
Vancouver	8	12	Seigneurie	7	4
Double Chin	8	9	Beroll	7	3
Borgie	8	6	Lady R.	7	0
			Lord Robert	6	7

Two top weights not accepting, weights to be raised 6lbs.

HORSES LEFT IN.

The following horses were left in after declaration of final forfeit at 4 p.m. on 9th Feb. 1914:—

THE BOMBAY CITY PLATE.—Distance about 11 miles.

Shining Way, Kempion, Mayfowl, Hilarity and Valerius.

THE IMPORTERS' PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Meddling, Molly S, Twa Brigs, Pretty Good Sort and Reerit.

THE VELLARD PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile.

Smirk 10-4, Hamara 9-13, Bachelor's Knot 9-4, Tartania 9-3, Vancouver 8-12, Double Chin 8-9, Borgie 8-6, Flying Fish 7-13, North 7-10, Cherrywood 7-7, Mordialloc 7-4, Seigneurie 7-4, Lady R. 7-0.

THE DEALERS' PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile.

Regent, Rozelmulook, Gowahajmer, Young Hyderi, Valens, Sparrow Hawk, Sir Knight, Trustee, Young Majub, Harry Johnson, and Dhaman.

THE PADDOCK PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Bravo, Abdul Malik, Pendil, Zoolphokarr, Maasal, Chechan, and Malayeb.

THE FORT PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Ream, Moonspot, Red Wood, Lord Roseberry, Raspberry, Malster, Gaial, Alwar, President, Master Bill, Old China, and Small Diamond.

THE NEW PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Crisis, Hercules, Columbus, Durban, Present, Farced Beg, Economy, Guldasta, Chaser, Baltic, Red Flag, Stable Boy, Saidan, Nayel Pasha, Peptil, Nainava, Red Silk and Vudhia.

THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT.

QUESTION OF MANAGING AGENTS.

The Bill introduced by the Hon. Mr. W. H. Clark in the Viceroy's Legislative Council on the 3rd instant states that after Section 83 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, the following sections shall be inserted:—

83 A.—Every company other than a private company shall have a director or directors.

83B.—In default of and subject to any regulations in the articles of a company other than a private company

(i) the subscribers of the memorandum shall be deemed to be the directors of the company until the first directors shall have been appointed;

(ii) the directors of the company shall be appointed by the members in general meeting; and.

(iii) any casual vacancy occurring among the directors may be filled for the remainder of the term by the continuing directors.

83C.—When a firm is manager of a company other than a private company then, notwithstanding anything in the articles of the company, there shall be not less than three directors of the company, and the majority of such directors shall be persons who are not members of such firm.

Provided that this section shall not apply to a company limited by shares as long as such firm or the members thereof hold as sole absolute beneficial owners and not merely as trustees not less than three-fourths of the total number of the shares in the company which confer on the holder the right to vote at a general meeting of the company.

3 After section 91 the said Act, the following section shall be insterted, namely:—

"91A.—(1) When by the articles of a company a director is permitted to contract with the company, such director, if he is directly or indirectly concerned or interested in any contract or arrangement entered into by or onbehalf of the company shall disclose the nature of his interest at the meeting of the directors at which the contract or arrangement is determined on if his interest then exists, or in any other case at the first meeting of the directors after the acquisition of his interest or the making of the contract or arrangement, and no such director shall as a director vote in respect of any such contract or arrangement; and if he does so vote, his vote shall not be counted.

(2) If in such a case a company enters into a contract for the appointment of a manager in which contract any director of the company is directly or indirectly concerned or interested, or varies any such existing contract, the company shall send an abstract of the terms of such contract or variation, as the case may be, together with a memorandum clearly indicating the nature of the interest of the director in such contract, or in such variation, to every member and the contract shall be open to the inspection of any member at the registered office of the company.

(3) If a company makes default in complying with the requirements of sub-section (2), it shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees, and every officer of the company who knowingly and wilfully authorises or permits the default, shall be liable to the like penalty.

91B.—(1) Every manager or other agent of a company other than a private company who enters into a contract for or on behalf of the company in which contract the company is an undisclosed principal shall, at the time of entering into the contract, make a memorandum in writing of the terms of the contract and specify therein the person with whom it has been made.

(2) Every such manager or other agent shall forthwith deliver the memorandum aforesaid to the company, and such memorandum shall be filed in the office of the company and laid before the directors at the next directors' meeting.

(3) If any such manager or other agent makes default in complying with the requirements of this section—

(a) the contract shall, at the option of the company, be void as against the company, and.

(b) such agent shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees."

DEPLORABLE FATALITY AT BUSHIRE.

MR. LORIMER SHOOTS HIMSELF ACCIDENTLY.

SEVERE LOSS TO POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 9.

News has been received of the sudden death of Mr. L. G. Lorimer, officiating Political Resident, Persian Gulf, at Bushire on Sunday, February 8th. It is understood he shot himself accidentally.

Mr. Lorimer came to this country in 1891 and spent most of his services in the Punjab and the Frontier. He knew the Frontier and Middle East very well and his sudden death is a severe loss to the Indian Political Department.

Socially Mr. Lorimer was greatly popular, and his loss will be felt in Simla and more in the Punjab.

THE BHULESHWAR FIRE.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

Mr. G. F. Chalk the Coroner resumed the inquiry regarding the death of Sagarmal Bhansidhar and the seven others who were killed at the recent Bhuleshwar fire.

The evidence was opened by Superintendent Walker.

Maganlal Attamchand, a cook who lived in the house in which the fire broke out said he was asleep at the time and was awakened by the fire. On realising that the building was burning he immediately roused two men who were asleep near the staircase and sent them out to give the alarm. By this time the staircase had caught fire. The engines arrived on the scene and brought the flames under control by 6 a.m. Witness then heard that eight bodies were found burnt. Before he retired to bed which was about 2 a. m. witness had observed that the sweetmeat sellers on the ground floor were preparing sweets near the oven for the following day. Witness was of opinion that the fire originated in the sweetmeat maker's shop.

Mr. T. C. Greenop Chief Officer of the Bombay Fire Brigade in stating his evidence said that at 3-50 a. m. (B. T.), on the 6th instant, he received a call from the Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade Station that a fire had broken out. The Bhuleshwar and Babula Tank fire engines went to the spot. Another message was received at 3-54 that the outbreak was a large one and the Mandvi, Gwalior Tank and Byculla engines were at once despatched to the scene. Witness himself arrived at the fire at 4 a. m., by which time the flames had taken a strong hold on the building. Witness was informed that ten residents had been rescued by an escape from the adjoining roof. Witness made several enquiries to ascertain whether any other persons were still in the building but could not find out. The charred remains of a few dead bodies were found on the fourth floor during the operations, and the matter was reported to the Police. The bodies were immediately removed to an adjoining building. Witness was then informed that other presons were missing and a search was made which led to the discovery of the body of a man in the middle room on the third floor. He was badly burnt. A little after 8 a. m., two more dead bodies were found in the gully between the two houses covered over by the debris. In extricating them another dead body was discovered.

Witness was of opinion that these three men must have miscalculated the distance between the two houses and fallen into the gully below, or they might have been bewildered in their panic-stricken flight.

There was plenty of water. In reply to a juror's question witness said the fire was well on its way when the engines arrived. There was water on the spot five minutes after the call.

The first engine arrived at 3-51 a. m. (B. T.)

Pratapbhai Mohanbhai, a partner in the sweetmeat shop said they worked till 9 p. m. the previous night. At 3-30 a. m. he saw flames and raisod an alarm. When the fire engines arrived there was no water procurable, and so extinguishers were made use of.

The light was burning in the oven when witness went to sleep, but his men did not work till 2 a. m.

Hossein Adam, police sepoy No. 748 C. stated that at 5-50 he heard a cry of fire raised from the building and noticed that the sweetmeat shop on the ground floor was on fire. The firemen arrived on the spot and turned the key, but no water was forthcoming and so they utilised extinguishers. Water was only available after half an hour. Witness called out to the people in the house to come downstairs but could not go up himself on account of the smoke and flames.

Maganlal, said the hose pipe was attached to the tap, but water was not obtainable.

Mr. Greenop recalled said the Water Department of the Municipality control the water. On receipt of a call the fire brigade telephone the Chief Water Inspector at Babula Tank.

Should there be no water already in they could do nothing. Witness was told that there was a delay of one hour that night. Owing to the failure of water chemical fire extinguishers were used.

To get full pressure at Colaba five or six minutes were required and witness thought that three or four minutes would be sufficient for pressure at Bhuleshwar. The Water Department had been informed at once.

Further enquiry stands adjourned.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

FANCY DRESS BALL.

BRILLIANT ILLUMINATIONS.

Last night at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club a Fancy Dress Ball, which was attended by approximately five hundred guests, was held amidst the most beautifully decorated and illuminated precincts of the Club building which, with the combined effect of the diverse and interestingly chosen dresses of the many dancers and the blaze of blue and yellow coloured flowers under the numerous electric lights,—colours representing the club colours—presented a brilliant spectacle until the close of the festivities, at about 3 a.m. this morning.

The many rooms of the building had been decorated in blue and yellow festoons of art muslin and in a trellis work of rhododendron-like flowers of the same colour with green leaves from which sparkled a series of cunningly placed electric lights, and from the entrance hall to the main dining room up the staircase, the sitting-out rooms studded with ease-inviting, padded chairs were most artistically enhanced by the efforts of Mr. R. E. Fischer and his wife, who are responsible for the running of the Club.

SUGAR MODEL OF THULA.

The main ball-room, and its adjacent rooms where dancing might take place, were an exception and were only decorated with flags. In one of these rooms on a side board was a lifebelt of the Yacht Thula, which is owned by the Commodore of the Fleet, Mr. Wardlaw Milne, surrounded by the private flags of the various owners of yachts in the Bombay squadron. The Club's challenge cups were also displayed on another side board, while, on a table for light refreshments, in the main dining-room was a clever model executed in sugar of various colours of the Thula which had been prepared by the Yacht Club chef. In one of the sitting-out rooms on the land side of the building was an electric fountain which represented the flow of water over a pinnacle of ice. Despite the red-tinted glow which emanated from it this fountain looked refreshingly cool.

DINNER SHAMIANA ON LAWN.

When the guests arrived dinner was served in a large and tastefully decorated shamiana, which filled the entire space of the sea-front lawn. Catering for dinner and supper for 500 persons is a large and imposing undertaking and the many tables laid for the *al fresco* meal on carpets of Persian pattern were effectively enlivened by centre-pieces and floral decorations of scarlet. After dinner the dancing commenced on the first floor of the building and the music for the long programme, which was lengthened by the addition of supper extras, was supplied by the band of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway Volunteers. On the downstairs lawn opposite the club entrance was erected another shamiana beneath which stood a buffet. The trees on the grounds, illuminated as they, were with electric lights, were a feature of the scheme of decoration by no means the least impressive.

The Select Committee on the Protection of Minor Girls Bill had a prolonged sitting on Saturday. It will reassemble on the 16th instant.

There will be an informal investiture at Viceregal Lodge on the 20th when a number of recipients of honours on last New Year's Day will be formally decorated.

Maulvi Mahbub Alam, Editor and Proprietor of the "Paisa Akbar," Lahore, has been elected a Trustee of the M. A. O. College, Aligarh.

Captain Rule of the steamer Virigos, was fined Rs. 300 by the District Magistrate of Rangon for entering the port with about 200 tons of salt above the steamer load from Saliff.

An interesting ceremony took place at the opening of the Salem Criminal Sessions on the current month. There were no cases committed for trial; and the Public Prosecutor, in accordance with English legal precedent, presented the Sessions Judge, Mr. J. T. Gillespie, I.C.S., with a pair of white kid gloves, making a very interesting speech when he did so.

A Madras journal understand that a largely signed memorial has been sent to His Excellency the Viceroy suggesting that one or two third class carriages should be reserved in every train for the use of high class Hindus and Hindu pilgrims. It is urged that this is necessary as, at present, Hindus have perforce 'to be guilty of gross violation of their religious sentiments' owing to their being huddled together 'without distinction of caste or creed and in utter disregard of all considerations of religious scruples or personal health, or convenience.' The memorialists say that the idea of allotting separate accommodation is not impracticable, as Europeans and Eurasians are now allowed separate compartments.

BOMBAY BIG MEETING FORM.

Owing to the fact that some cannot spare the time to study form or are not keen enough to do so, there are a number who go to the races for a gentle flutter depending upon the "tips" they may receive. The general complaint is that one gets too many of these, and is left with the difficulty of discriminating between good and bad information. What is required is a guide, which not only advises the punter where he should invest, but gives reasons for selections made, coupled with any private reports as to track work, such assistance from one who has made a close study both of local and Calcutta form must be valuable.

"Argus's Form Card" will be issued during the Big meeting at a moderate price of Rs. 2, and those who require it can obtain the same on application at "The Bombay Chronicle" press on race mornings.—Advt.

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Domestic Occurrences.

DEATHS.

RANINA.—Feb. 9th at Chowpatti near Wilson College, Manchershah Nanabhai Ranina, late Chief Judge, Bhavnagar State. Funeral at 8 a.m. (B.T.) to-day.

BALDWIN—On the 8th February, at Convent-street, Poona, John Baldwin, the dearly beloved son of John Baldwin, Bombay Police, aged 14 months.

PANDAY—Mr. Nasarwanji (Bapooji) Merwanji Panday, (father of Messrs. Framji, Merwanji and Cursetji Panday, and father-in-law of Mr. Burjorji Dorabji Panday,) Managing Trustee of Mherwan Bag, Panday Sanatorium, died on February 8 of sudden failure of heart. Funeral at 3 p.m. at Panday Sanatorium, Colaba.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, Feb. 10.

INDIAN AND WESTERN MUSIC.

A recent book on Indian music has evoked a good deal of speculation as to whether the musician of Europe can derive any advantage from a study of homophonic systems. One reviewer asserts that the system of equal temperament, on which our modern art is based, far from being a degeneration from previous systems, was in fact the greatest advance which music has ever made. He adds: "Unlimited possibilities of modulation have so transformed the music of the West as to make it another and a greater thing. Whatever we may have to learn from Indian Music, we can at any rate never admit its equality with the art which has produced Beethoven and Bach." This reviewer is under the impression that Western orchestral and vocal music is based on a pure scale, the system of equal temperament applying strictly to keyed instruments only. The question is not so simple as it seems. It is also of more importance than at first sight appears and is likely to become more prominent in each succeeding age. Speculation which is not based upon accurate data is futile. Another reviewer is happier in the standpoint he chooses. He tells us that the homophonic system of music elaborated a large number of modes from natural tones and semitones by keeping the intervals pure; that early European music reduced these modes to six, by "merging" notes which were very close to one another, and that musicians of later times completed the process by reducing the number to two—or perhaps we should now say one—by "tempering." Equal temperament was the last stage in this gradual fusion of scales. It is an error to think of it as an improvement upon a natural system already in a highly developed condition. It was rather an alternative to a corrupt system which it afforded the greatest promise of rescuing from further degeneration. Had the modes survived in their original purity, no one would ever have dreamt of reducing their number to two, and of constructing a scale of semitones in such a way that both modes could be equally well started from any degree of the scale. In other words, the Western system of keys and key-signatures was rendered possible only by the confusion into which the modes had fallen. One is not entitled to assume that the modes were not capable of harmonic development, or that the achievements of Bach and Beethoven would have been any the less had they had a purer material to work upon.

The statement that the orchestral and vocal music of the West is based upon a pure scale needs very considerable qualification. Take it as high as we may, the Western system of harmony is based upon a corrupt scale, that is, one in which certain notes which were not identical had been "merged" by a process of corruption, similar to the changes which take place in a language in an illiterate age. Take, for example, the simplest hymn-tunes we possess. It would be hard to pick out a single one which could be sung in just intonation if any one scale is adhered to. This difficulty has been felt by our professors of harmony, some of whom have spun elaborate theories which treat a number of our chords as parts of an essential discord. If equal temperament were discarded, the absurdity of such theories would be at once manifest to the senses. Our more elaborate modern music revels in discords, most of them referable to nothing whatever in nature. This would also be evident if any attempt were made to render them in just harmonies. This modern tendency to substitute discord for harmony is due to an innate but unexpressed and dimly realised disgust with our quivering concords. Let any one interested in the subject wait for the closing "concord" in an orchestral piece and ask himself whether the "beats" given by our tempered harmony are pleasing or the reverse. To any one who has acquired a sensitiveness to "beats," a downright discord is better and more expressive than a concord out of tune. What puts the Indian and other homophonic systems on a lower level is the absence of harmony. Their development as purely melodic systems has led to a *cul-de-sac* where further progress is difficult if not impossible. The Indian system has arrived at a stage of over-elaboration; nothing further seems possible in that direction. The remedy, if we may be so bold as to suggest it, is the addition of harmony, not the tempered harmony of Europe, but at first a chaste and restrained use of natural chords which might be trusted to work out its own evolution. The development of harmony in Europe was to a great extent an accident. Conditions were not favourable in ancient India to so momentous a change, but there is no reason why the change should not now be inaugurated with the whole experience of Europe to draw upon.

To turn to the West it is not at all inconceivable that a new school of music should arise taking its material at the outset from the Folk-songs of Europe and the melodies of the East and harmonizing them in just harmonies. There are two insuperable obstacles to playing modern music in just harmony, one that it is tempered music and has no exact equivalent, and the other that our system of fixed keys would require something like 60 odd notes to give the nearest natural equivalents to our 12 tempered semitones. No such consideration, however, hampers one in dealing with homophonic music. Our keyed instruments will be tuned in a certain known method in just tuning with 12 notes to the octave. Our horns and the like will no longer have their open notes suppressed and tortured. Our only limitation will be that we shall have to revert to the ancient Greek idea of connecting each mode with its appropriate pitch; but even here any difficulties arising could be overcome with a little ingenuity. Our modulation, where such is desired for variety or special effect, will be from one mode to another. This would be a far more satisfying change than the much vaunted modulation of modern European music, which consists of either a change of pitch and nothing more, or a change from major to minor, or the reverse, or the latter change with the change of pitch added. What really constitutes the charm of our present modulation is the manner in which the change is effected and in that respect there will be as much scope for ingenuity in the system we are attempting to foreshadow as in our present system. We venture to prophesy that the necessity of a move in one of the two directions we have indicated will be felt sooner or later, for the music of the West is drifting into cacophony, that of the East is at a standstill, and the Folk-songs of Europe are being planed out of all individuality and nailed to tempered harmonies.

* Introduction to the Study of Indian Music by Ernest Clements, I.C.S. (Longmans Green and Co.)

PEACE PROSPECTS IN ALBANIA.

The constant collisions between Greek troops and Albanian bands, to which Reuter referred yesterday, are not likely to be lessened by the suggestion of the Powers that the evacuation of the contested zone by the Greeks shall be carried out next month. The correct line of action for Greece, however, in the meantime to adopt would be to withdraw her troops gradually but determinedly, and to see that none of her forces or commanders are allowed to make common cause with the Epirotes in their resolve to resist incorporation with Albania. It would be well if the Greek Government could use its influence with those of its nationals who will be allotted to Albania, but in any case the latter should receive no encouragement, either official or unofficial, from Greece and should be left to the new Albanian State to deal with. Meanwhile the delay in establishing a settled form of government is proving highly prejudicial to the interests of the country. The new Albanian State, the promotion of which was considered essential to the peace of Europe, consists for the moment of five or six more or less antagonistic local autonomies. It is to be hoped that, with the arrival of the Prince of Wied, which, according to a telegram to-day, is to be expected shortly, these disruptive forces will sink their differences and conform to the modern conception of a homogeneous state. Unfortunately the idea is foreign to Albanian traditions. It will require, therefore, extreme loyalty to the new ruler and an elastic form of federal administration to evolve the semblance of ordered government out of the present situation. The only ray of hope for the immediate future is provided by the belief that the various chiefs who now rule Albania between them are prepared to recognise the authority of a foreign ruler. But, while the Prince of Wied delays his arrival, time is given for all manner of intrigue and for working upon religious and racial prejudices, as was evidenced by the recent filibustering expedition with the details of which our readers are familiar. But it is by no means certain that other attempts will not continue to be made to stir up strife in Albania, either with a view to embroiling the peace of the Balkans as a whole or for the aggrandisement of interested persons. Among these, Essad Pashe is reported to be the most formidable. Whether his protestations of loyalty to the new regime are sincere is, of course, problematical. His intentions do not seem to have satisfied the International Commission of Control which, according to a well-informed correspondent of one of the Home papers, is said to be of opinion that, as long as he remains master of Durazzo, the Commission cannot usefully take over the Government. It would, therefore, seem imperative that a clear understanding must be reached between Essad and the Commission, if the arrival of the Prince of Wied is not to be followed by an aftermath of unrest, in which the Powers as well as the Albanians will be again compelled to move in the same vicious circle. But it is, of course, possible that the fact of Essad Pasha's leading the deputation to Neuwied to offer the Albanian throne to Prince William von Wied means that he has given the guarantees and assurances required of him.

DAY BY DAY.

Reforms in Asia Minor.

In reference to the agreement which, according to Reuter, has just been reached between the Powers concerned and the Porte regarding "reforms" in Asia Minor, it is difficult to say whether proportional representation in the provincial councils can be regarded as a panacea for an unsettled government. The prime difficulty, of course, in such an enormous tract of country is to say where a beginning shall be made. Any scheme of reforms, to be effective, must provide for improving the condition of affairs from the foundation upwards, and by making small improvements first. A start should be made in each vilayet to improve the organisation in the village communes, and, thereafter, a certain amount of progress could be gradually made to permeate the administrative system. What is chiefly wanted is good will: goodwill on the part of the Powers much more than on the part of the Turks. At the present time Turkey wants trained advisers and disinterested helpers more than advice from well-meaning but too often incompetent faddists. One of her chief difficulties is that, while she can get any quantity of the latter, she cannot, for one reason or another, apparently get enough of the former.

The Committal of an Editor.

Mr. Frank Harris, who has been committed for contempt for commenting in his paper "Modern Society" on the Leslie-Melville divorce suit, is one of the oldest and best known journalists in London. A man of great culture and rare literary instinct, it is curious that late in life,—he is now nearly sixty,—he should have come to be the editor of a journal like "Modern Society," which—unless it has very much changed under his editorship,—is a publication dealing almost entirely in Society gossip. He was at one time editor of the "Fortnightly Review," and for many years editor of the "Saturday Review," which under his direction passed through one of the palmiest periods in its changeable career. Then he founded an illustrated weekly called "The Candid Friend" which did not live long, and later he was editor of "Vanity Fair," whose ancient popularity he tried unsuccessfully to revive. He is a noted Shakespearean and his knowledge of the poet's works is unrivalled. He has written several novels, an interesting study of "The Man Shakespeare" and a series of studies of "Shakespeare's Women." He is also the author of a play, "Mr. and Mrs. Daventry," the scenario of which Oscar Wilde is believed to have given him on his deathbed.

The Indian Policeman.

Mr. Zafar Omar, Deputy Superintendent of Police, United Provinces, has written a booklet called the "Indian Policeman." The pamphlet is said to have earned the encomium of many police officers. It contains some recommendations as to the lines on which an Indian police recruit should be trained. We have not seen the book, but, if as "The Bengalee" points out, the following is a fair specimen of its contents, then the police recruit is not likely to rise up from its perusal a clever detective or an efficient thief-catcher. Mr. Omar has been at the pains to impress upon the budding policeman that

> If a man is neatly dressed you ought to conclude that he comes of a high class in society; dirty and untidy clothes are worn by labourers and workers in the fields. A dhobi generally puts on neat clothes, very often much above his means, being those of his customers.

This might have the unfortunate result of causing the intelligent constable, who had read Mr. Omar's book, to pounce upon some well-dressed gentleman and arrest him on suspicion of being a dhobie who had misappropriated his master's clothes; or, on the contrary, a dhobie, who was being looked for by the police, might escape their attention by wearing his own clothes.

The Constable in the Village.

But the book apparently has some valuable testimony as to the reputation which the police enjoy with "the silent masses." The Policeman, says Mr. Omar, is not all that he ought to be in his behaviour towards the public. The young constable, we are told, at first amazed to see respectable people bullied like *budmashes*, is gradually led to follow the example of his superior and himself blooms into a petty tyrant. Mr. Omar's graphic delineation of the impression which the presence of a policeman produces on the village people is worth quoting. Says he:—

> Wherever he goes with a red turban on his head he makes the poor villagers tremble. They shun him like poison and being afraid of his abuse, do not dare to go near him. If they have any difficulty or complaint to make they simply keep quiet. And if they know some useful thing regarding a bad character they say nothing about it to the constable.

A policeman's manual is badly wanted in this country; but, so far as we have seen, Mr. Omar's book is not likely to supply the want. It would be a great thing if somebody could produce a manual on the lines and written in the spirit of service to the public, that distinguished the little manual which Sir Howard Vincent wrote for the Metropolitan policeman.

"Educational Colonies" in India.

In "The Commonweal" of the 6th instant Captain J. W. Petavel, R.E. (retd.) has an interesting contribution on the scheme of "Educational Colonies" which he is working out with Dr. Rabindranath Tagore in connection with the latter's school at Bolpur. On a previous occasion we dealt with the main features of the scheme, which, if fully carried out, would mean a revolution in the system of popular education in this country. The scheme is one of educational, industrial and social reform. The idea is, briefly, to instruct boys,—and girls, too, if they can be spared from their homes,—to produce the necessaries of life for their own use during their years in school, by training them in a great industrial organisation which would make them self-supporting. It is obvious that, if the boys could get a training that would make men of them and fit them to be efficient workers, the value of their labour in the educational colonies would be so great that it would pay in a short period for the expense of their training. In a social sense, moreover, the effect of these colonies would, as Capt. Petavel points out, be enormous. The young man, once trained, would be able to earn a decent competence by reason of the fact that organised labour with modern methods is extremely productive. It is easy to perceive that an organisation producing things for use and remunerating its workers with its own produce would be one of immense strength.

A Successful Colony.

This is strikingly illustrated by the success of the colony of Utzurl in Switzerland which is self-supporting, although the material it employs consists of tramps and vagrants. How much more successful then, would a colony working under the same economically advantageous conditions and employing well-trained young men of the respectable classes be expected to prove, need not be elaborated upon. To quote Capt. Petaval:—

> Having once experienced economic freedom and the enjoyment of all the decencies of life, they would never be content with a life of independence and squalour. They would be able to organise production-for-use-industries in the towns and villages to which they would return when their education was completed, and put into practice the lesson in practical economics they had learnt. A production-for-use-organisation could work just as well with its various industries spread out in different localities, as with them gathered together in an "educational colony".

Thus would slowly but surely evolve an industrial republic calling for the display of the highest civic virtues. Complete success would not, of course, be realised at once, and it is possible that results would fall short of theoretical possibilities, but the path to economic freedom would undoubtedly be opened up.

Retirement of a noted B. B. and C. I. Officer.

From to-day, on the expiry of 18 months' leave prior to retirement, Rai Bahadur Brijmohan Lall, the able District Traffic Superintendent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, retires after nearly 41 years' service under the Government and the Railway. Starting as a common clerk on the humble salary of Rs. 20 per mensem at Agra in the Cash Office of the Rajputana Malwa Railway in 1873, the Rai Bahadur worked in several departments of the railway and gradually rose by sheer dint of ability to the highest position in the Traffic Department yet given to an Indian on any railway in India. His complete mastery of the intricate "rates" work, specially of a big railway like the B. B. and C. I. R. elicited the admiration not only of his own superiors, but also of the management of other Railways. The Government of India conferred on him the titles of "Rai Saheb" and "Rai Bahadur" in 1908 and 1910 respectively and the London Board of Directors of the Railway Co., on his retirement put on record their high appreciation of his signal services "which materially fostered the revenues "fo the Railway." Here is another instance of the numerous proofs shown by Indians, when given a fair trial, that they as good and efficient officers and administrators as anyone else can be railway management. In his retirement the officers, the subordinate railway staff and the mercantile public will lose an able and sympathetic friend whom they all held in the highest esteem.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

Tendencies That may Shake Europe.

"The Spectator":—The "Manchester Guardian," writing on the Zabern trial, said: "It may mean the revival in an acute form of heart-burnings which had perhaps been all but stilled in Alsace-Lorraine; and in conjunction with the attitude of the Crown Prince, it may (it is useless to deny it) be the forerunner of events which, unless the tendencies now operating are arrested, will shake Germany, and perhaps Europe too, in the future." We say no more than that. Those who press on the Government a reduction in naval expenditure, in spite of all the past proofs that every such proposal, however well intentioned, awakes all the misgivings and the passions of the rival groups in Europe, are simply adding to the unrest and the perils of our times. They are guilty of the mad act of tampering with forces which have arrived at a kind of tranquil equipoise.

The Opposition and Ulster.

"The Nation":—The able and interesting article in the "Quarterly," to which we have referred, gives a clue to the action of the Opposition. They would do nothing that recognized the Parliament Act. Let us see what this means. That the country gave the Government a mandate for the Parliament Bill nobody denies. The election of December, 1910, which reinstated the Government with an actual gain of seats, was decisive. The electorate, having thus done something that the Opposition could not forgive, is to be punished by the conversion of the Opposition from a Parliamentary party into a faction owning no responsibilities and renouncing no weapon, not even that of civil disorder. Hitherto politicians have lived in the spirit of Jeremy Taylor's saying: "We are in the world like men playing at tables; the chance is not in our power but to play it as and when it is fallen we must manage it as we can." That understanding is apparently gone. Lord Robert Cecil, who belongs to a class that punished not disorder but mild complaint with transportation when that class was in absolute power, seems from his speech last month to take a positive delight in disorder when that power appears to be passing to other hands. We begin now to understand why Mr. Walter Long was chosen as the bearer of the message from the democracy of England, for the message was simply this, that civil war is the natural penalty for the wickedness and folly of releasing the House of Commons from the veto of the House of Lords. That message, we do not doubt, is profoundly interesting to the people of Ulster. But its main significance is for an electorate nearer home.

General Smuts' Defence.

"The Hindu".—Only those blinded by the dust that the Union Government has been so assiduous in creating could accept General Smuts' "defence" as any defence at all. Meanwhile the deportation question raises problems of the gravest importance to the Empire. The Imperial Government cannot sit still while a Colonial Government flouts the rights of citizenship of Britishers. In another aspect too the whole series of incidents have a peculiar importance. They amount to a denial by the Union Government of the right to strike. In the present instance the strike was only very partially successful, there were no disorders practically and the strikers had organised a police of their own to preserve order. Yet all these facts did not prevent the Union Government from suspending the common law of the land. The question rises naturally, if strikes are always to be met by extraordinary measures whether it does not amount to a denial of the right to strike. These and other questions, legal and industrial, however, are likely to find ample discussion in the near future now that the British Labour Party has taken the matter up in earnest.

The Chinese officer at Kalimpong, who is arranging to repatriate his fellow countrymen from this district, has posted a proclamation regarding the subject in the bazar, to the following effect:—"To all Chinese of whatsoever social status. Be it known that a reply has been received from the Chinese Government to our petition. I am authorised to offer a free passage to China to all who will register their names with me up to the 12th day of the first moon. After that date I shall not be responsible for any who fail to take advantage of this opportunity."

THE NAVAL HOLIDAY.

A GERMAN ADMIRAL'S VIEWS.

DIFFICULTIES IN THE WAY.

PRESENT STRENGTH TO BRITAIN'S ADVANTAGE.

OLD STORY OF "DIFINITE PROPOSALS."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, Feb. 8.

Admiral von Tirpitz speaking in the Reichstag on German Naval policy said that the policy had never been aggressive towards Britain. It aimed simply at commanding respect. Calculating the life of ships at twenty years, he said, Germany must replace ships at the average rate of two a year. She did not intend to do more. Britain, to replace hers, required three annually but in the last five years she had built at the rate of five a year which was a long way from the suggested ratio of 16 to 10. In these circumstances, if an agreement on the subject of armaments were desired, Britain must make definite proposals. The Admiral again declared that a naval holiday would cause chaos in Germany's finance and in the labour conditions of her meagre shipbuilding industry, and other difficulties; while Britain, whose shipyards were overfilled with business, would be little affected.

HUNGARIAN LOAN CONCLUDED.

ROTHSCHILDS TAKE UP THREE MILLIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

VIENNA, Feb. 8.

Negotiations have been concluded between the Hungarian Government and the Hungarian State Loans Syndicate for a 4½ per cent. loan of £20,800,000 sterling, redeemable in sixty years. The London firm of Rothschilds have taken over three millions. The participation of Rothschilds has given the greatest satisfaction here as testifying to the friendliness between Austria and England.

CANDIAN LOAN FULLY SUBSCRIBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 9.

The four and half per cent. Canadian North-Western issue to the amount of £1,520,000 at 93 has been fully subscribed.

CHINESE STATE RAILWAY LOAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 8.

A Pekin syndicate has issued in London a Chinese Imperial Honan Railway loan of £800,000 bearing interest at 5 per cent. at price of 87½.

EMBEZZLEMENT OF PUBLIC FUNDS.

FLEET PAYMASTER SENTENCED TO THREE YEARS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 9.

Fleet Paymaster Lowrey has been sentenced to three years' penal servitude for embezzling £13,561 of public funds.

SIR HENRY GRIFFIN TO RETIRE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 7.

It is understood that Sir Henry Griffin, judge of the Allahabad High Court, who has been on special duty on Irrigation Arbitration in Madras, will retire from the service on the completion of his special duty.

THE AGA KHAN AT RANGOON

ENTERTAINED AT GARDEN PARTY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Feb. 9.

This evening a garden party was given in honour of His Highness the Aga Khan at the Ride, when Sir Harvey and Lady Adamson were present amongst a gathering of some two thousand ladies and gentlemen. During the evening Lady Adamson presented a gold medal to Miss Gauhar Jan the great Indian singer.

ALBANIA'S NEW RULER.

POWERS GUARANTEE A LOAN.

PRINCE OF WIED'S FUTURE PROGRAMME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 8.

The "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" says that the solution of the question of the throne of Albania is progressing. Austria and Italy are prepared to guarantee the Prince of Wied a loan for Albania and the remaining Great Powers are also ready to advance £50,000. The Prince of Wied now regards the conditions under which he will assume the rule of Albania as practically fulfilled.

The Prince left for Rome yesterday. He will afterwards go to Vienna, where he will receive the Albanian deputation, headed by Essad Pasha, offering the throne, at Neuwied. After this nothing will stand in the way of the Prince's departure for Albania.

THE TROUBLE IN PERU

ORDER COMPLETELY RESTORED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIMA, Feb. 9.

Order has been completely restored and trade is again normal.

NO ROYAL TOUR; NO BETROTHAL

RUMOURS REGARDING PRINCE OF WALES CONTRADICTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 9.

It is officially denied that the Prince of Wales is starting in August on a tour of the Overseas Dominions, as is also the report of his betrothal to a Greek Princess.

CHINESE MINISTER AND SIAMESE PRINCE.

RECEIVED IN AUDIENCE BY KING GEORGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 9.

King George to-day received in audience the new Chinese Minister and also Prince Prachatipek of Siam.

INCREASED COST OF LIVING.

SANDRINGHAM EMPLOYEES' WAGES RAISED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 9.

The King and Queen have increased the wages of three hundred of their employees on their Sandringham Estate owing to the increased cost of living.

CONGESTION IN MADRAS HIGH COURT

TWO MORE JUDGES REQUIRED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 9.

The "Madras Mail" understands that owing to steadily increasing work in the Madras High Court the Government of India and the Secretary of State will soon be addressed for strengthening the Bench by appointing two more temporary judges, bringing their total number to twelve.

ALLEGED FORGERY OF "SCISSORS" TICKETS.

MARWARI TRADER ACQUITTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Feb. 9.

Major Leslie, Contonment Magistrate, to-day discharged Gagumal Sagoomal, an Indian trader, who was charged by the Imperial Tobacco Company of India with forging the present tickets of the "Scissors" cigarettes.

The Magistrate held that it was highly suspicious that Abdul Swami, contractor to the Dorset Regiment, should have remained out of Poona ever since the complaint in this case was lodged.

BATHING FATALITY.

EUROPEAN YOUTH DROWNED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 9.

Death occurred to-day by drowning of Mr. Hugh Ramsay Ross yesterday morning at Adyar. Mr. Ross was bathing in the Adyar river with a friend named Mr. McCulloch. He went beyond his depth and was drowned. Mr. McCulloch made gallant efforts to save his comrade, but they were all unavailing. Mr. Ross's body was recovered at about 1 p.m. and the funeral took place at St. Andrew's cemetery. The late Mr. Ross was only 24 years of age and came out to Madras in May last year as assistant in Messrs. Alexander & Co.

"MOST MOMENTOUS SESSION."

MEMBERS FLOCKING TO LONDON.

OPPOSITION TACTICS HOTLY RESENTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON Feb. 9.

Members of Parliament are flocking to London for the "most momentous session in history." The fight will begin immediately after the King's Speech, the first shot being the Opposition amendment in both the Houses expressing regret that the Government does not intend to consult the country on the question of Home Rule. It is expected that Mr. Asquith will then make an important announcement detailing the concessions the Government is prepared to make to Ulster.

The action of the Opposition in proposing the amendment in the House of Lords is contrary to usual practice and is hotly resented by the Liberals. It is attributed to the influence of an irreconcilable section of the Peers headed by Lord Willoughby de Broke, which sent a circular to the Peers warning them against any compromise on the question of Home Rule.

MILITANT SUFFRAGETTES.

A SPLIT IN THE CAMP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 8.

A split has occurred in the ranks of the militant suffragettes. Miss Sylvia Pankhurst has seceded from the Women's Social and Political Union, which will be directed by her mother and Miss Christabel, Pankhurst. Miss Sylvia Pankhurst is forming her own organisation in the East End.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ADEN, Feb. 8.

The P. & O. s.s. Salsette with the outward mails of 30th ult. left at 9-0 p.m. for Bombay.

The P. & O. s.s. Medina left at 8-0 p.m. with the mails for Colombo and Australia.

SELF-GOVERNED IRELAND'S SACRIFICES

"EVERYTHING EXCEPT LIBERTY OF THE COUNTRY."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 9.

Speaking at Longford, Mr. Devlin, M.P. for West Belfast, declared that the Nationalists were determined that no unfair treatment of individuals or of religion should be tolerated in self-governed Ireland.

They would not quarrel with their Protestant compatriots, and for the sake of peace would sacrifice everything except the liberty of the country.

AGRA MOHARRAM RIOT CASES

CHARGES FRAMED AGAINST SEVENTEEN MAHOMEDANS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AGRA, Feb. 9.

In the Agra Moharram riot case to-day Mr. C. Moore, Joint Magistrate, framed charges against seventeen accused under section 147 and 325-149 of the Indian Penal Code, for rioting and causing grievous hurt to Mr. Jones, Principal of the Agra College, and Pirya Das.

Mr. Habibulla, counsel for the defence, made an application for the release of the accused on bail as the offences they were charged with were bailable, and he understood his learned friend would not oppose the application.

Mr. Alston said he would not object to the accused being released on substantial bail.

The Court allowed bail of Rs. 500 and two sureties of Rs. 500 each.

This case now stands adjourned.

The case against Pahlad Pershad, Kisen Lal, Mohan Lal and Ghansiam, all Hindus, under section 323 and 337 of the Indian Penal Code was next resumed.

Mr. Alston and the Court Inspector appeared for the Crown.

Four Mahomedan witnesses deposed to bricks being thrown from Hindu houses at Mahomedan houses. Some of these witnesses were injured by brickbats. They were able to identify most of the accused, one of whom on being remonstrated with said "we are going to uproot you Mahomedans from this locality."

The City Inspector, the Joint Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police visited the scene of disturbance and held inquiries. The acoused were arrested in consequence on Saturday last.

The Cochin Durbar has been pleased to subscribe Rs. 500 in aid of relief to the distressed Indians in South Africa.

SWEDEN'S ARMAMENTS.

COUNTER-MOVE BY SOCIALISTS

PREMIER'S REPLY.

SWEDES MUST MAKE SACRIFICES FOR DEFENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 9.

As a counter-demonstration to the military action of the Swedish peasantry in favour of defence measures, 30,000 Socialists yesterday presented themselves before the Government offices demanding the diminution of armaments. The Premier replying declared that he was absolutely convinced that the Swedes would be compelled to make great sacrifices for the defence of their country.

"PACIFIC TO INSPIRE RESPECT."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 9.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs has made a statement in Parliament with reference to reports circulating abroad regarding Sweden's policy.

He declared that the defence measures were absolutely pacific, being based on a policy of neutrality. Government's principle was to inspire respect for Sweden.

SIR O'MOORE CREAGH.

FAREWELL PARTY AT DELHI.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 8.

Indian gentlemen representing various provinces, now resident in Delhi, will entertain General Sir O'Moore Creagh, the retiring Commander-in-chief, at a farewell evening party in Khudsia Bag on the 28th instant.

Among those who are arranging for the function are: The Hon. Sir G. M. Chitnavis, the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, the Hon. the Maharaja of Nashipur, the Hon. Malik Omar Hyat Khan, the Hon. Sardar Daljit Singh, the Hon. Haja Kushal Pal Singh and the Hon. Mr. Ramaningar.

The leading gentlemen from Delhi, and the Punjab are also joining in the function.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 9.

The 129th D.C.O. Baluchis have been selected to furnish the Simla detachment during the season 1914.

Lieutenant Fagle, Royal Field Artillery, from the Home Establishment, is posted to the 10th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, at Nowshera.

Colonel G. V. Kemball, R.A., has been selected for a brigade command in India, and has been posted to the Rawalpindi Infantry Brigade.

Approval has been given to the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel Harward and Major Ridell, 48th Pioneers, as Commandant and Second-in-Command respectively of that regiment.

Major S. W. King, Fifth Infantry, is appointed Second-in-Command of that regiment.

Captain Macleay, No. 72 Heavy Battery, is transferred to the Home Establishment.

Captain Rainsford Hannay, 44th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, is transferred to the 74th Battery, Royal Field Artillery at Jhansi.

Captain Marshall, from No. 5 Ammunition Column, Deesa, is posted to the 7th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, at Secunderbad *vice* Captain Ferguson transferred to the 100th Battery at Neemuch.

Captain Myles, 9th Infantry, has been selected for appointment to No. 31 Signal Company.

ARREST OF ALLEGED POLITICAL SUSPECTS.

DISCIPLES OF SWAMI DAYANAND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 9.

On Saturday evening the Dacca police arrested seventeen young Hindus in a boat opposite the Coronation Park in Dacca. Some of them were in ascetics' dress, and when arrested they said they had come to receive Swami Dayanand, the head of the Arunachal Asram in Sylhet. Dayanand was convicted on a charge of rioting in the notorious Asram riot case in which the police had to open fire to make arrests and in which one young Sanyasi was killed. Dayanand was kept confined in the Dacca jail and was to be released yesterday. The police did not believe this story of the young men and arrested them as political suspects.

PRESS ACT AT WORK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 9.

The Government of Bengal has asked the proprietor of the Santi press to deposit Rs. 500 as cash security. The press is a single demy one.

REFORMS IN ASIA MINOR.

REPRESENTATION IN VILAYETS.

AGREEMENT AMONG POWERS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 9.

An agreement has finally been reached between the Russian and the German Embassies and the Porte regarding the reforms in Asia Minor. The Provincial Councils of Van, Bitlis and Erzerum will be composed of equal numbers of Moslems and non-Moslems, and Kharput, Sivas and Diarbekr will have a proportional representation. Russia originally demanded an equal representation in all the villayets.

VICEROY AT JODHPUR.

CHINCARA SHOOTING AND STATE DINNER.

(From Our Correspondent.)

JODHPUR, Feb. 9.

The camp was astir early this morning. His Excellency the Viceroy accompanied by His Highness the Maharajah, H. H. Sir Pertab Singh, the Resident and Colonel Maxwell started shortly after 9 a.m. In Chincara shooting His Excellency in the short time at his disposal accounted for four good heads, the largest being a very fine one measuring close on 13¼ inches. The rest of the camp party indulged in pigsticking and altogether in the two beats, before and after breakfast, killed 14 pegos. Mrs. Hamilton, Miss Colvin and Miss Mellor followed the various beats throughout the morning. There were some excellent runs and the morning's outing was in every way a most enjoyable one.

OPENING OF THE NEW RAJPUT SCHOOL.

At 10-30 a.m., Their Excellencies accompanied by H. H. the Maharajah, H. H. Sir Pertab Singh, Sir Elliot Colvin and Lady Colvin, the Resident and Mrs. Windham and Colonel Maxwell motored to Chopasin for the opening ceremony of the new Rajput school. On arrival Their Excellencies were met by Mr. Van Worth, the Principal of the School and Major Paterson, Finance Member. The students were drawn up outside the school and were inspected by His Excellency on arrival. Their Excellencies then proceeded to the hall where the Principal read an address. After His Excellency's reply an address in Persian was delivered by Nawab Mohammed Khan. His Excellency then unlocked the hall door with a silver key and declared the school open. Their Excellencies subsequently inspected the building and witnessed an exhibition of physical drill by the students.

In the afternoon Their Excellencies paid a visit to the Jodhpur fort. This magnificent and imposing edifice situated, as it is, on an isolated rock about 400 feet above the surrounding country is a visible landmark for miles around. A most magnificient view of the city and the country around can be obtained from the battlements of the fort. The tops of the outer walls on the east and south-east sides are manned with artillery while a complete chain of battlements with towers here and there to support the heavy guns, crown the remainder of the fort circumference. The palaces and zenana quarters with their sundry arches, windows, balustrades and balconies are a marvel in design and carving. The masonry is particularly solid, huge blocks of stone well cemented being noticeable everywhere. Of the many landmarks which strike the imagination, one especially is particularly noticeable. This is a massive white marble cenotaph just below the fort on a high ground to the north-east side which marks the spot on which his late Highness's remains were cremated. Prior to leaving, Their Excellencies inspected the State armoury and jewels and were much interested in all they saw.

In the evening Their Excellencies and staff attended a Divine Service in the Residency.

STATE DINNER.

The following had the honour of being invited to the dinner with Their Excellencies Their Highness the Maharajah and Sir Pertap Singh, the Agent to the Governor-General, Lady and Miss Colvin, the Resident and Mrs. Windham, Major and Mrs. Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. Barr, Maharaj Zalim Singhji Sahib, Maharaj Kumar Guman Singh, Major Holden.

The following lunched with Their Excellencies yesterday:—H. H. the Maharajah H. H. Sir Pertab Singh, the Agent to the Governor-General, Lady and Miss Colvin, and Miss Mellor, Colonel and Mrs. Windham, Major and Mrs. Hamilton, Maharaj Umed Singhji, Maharaj Ajit Singhji, Maharaj Akbar Singh and Major Strong.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 8.

The meetings of the Viceroy's Legislative Council will probably be held on the 24th 25th and 27th instants.

INDIAN COMPANIES' BILL

SEVERAL IMPROVEMENTS MADE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 9.

The Select Committee on the Indian Companies' Bill met to-day and discussed the measure which, it is understood, has been improved in several points. The Hon. Mr. Monteath attended the meeting.

BI-WEEKLY MAIL SERVICE.

KARACHI'S CLAIMS WIDELY FAVOURED.

ANTIQUATED METHODS AND TIMINGS.

TENDERS FOR ALTERNATIVE SERVICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 9.

In a column article on the Indian mails' question, the "Times" says:—

"Most East India merchants here seem to favour a bi-weekly service provided that it can be secured without unduly burdening Indian revenues. At the same time bankers and merchants are much more anxious for substantial acceleration than for duplication.

"The claims of Karachi as an alternate mail port are regarded with widespread favour, especially in view of its broad gauge communication with the United Provinces and Bengal. Alternate mails would go to Bombay.

"One thing certain is, that the present antiquated methods and timings must be materially changed. Tenders must be invited for two or three alternative services, so that their relative cost may be known before a final decision is taken."

SOUTHERN ARMY HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

2ND SAPPERS BEAT 108TH INFANTRY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Feb. 9.

The teams of the 2nd Sappers and Miners and the 108th Infantry played in a semi-final match this evening, in the Southern Army Hockey Tournament the former winning by 7 goals (5 of which were shot during the first half) to nil. The losers were completely out-classed.

The game between the 61st Pioneers and the 101st Grenadiers on Wednesday promises to be a very even affair.

RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S ACCIDENT.

SLEEPING-BUNK BREAKS HIS NOSE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SECUNDERABAD, Feb. 9.

Mr. P. M. Moos, member of a well-known Parsi family of Hyderabad, is reported to have sustained severe injuries on the face, smashing his nose, by the fall of an upper berth of the railway carriage he was travelling in.

ILLICIT COCAINE TRAFFIC.

BOMBAY MOSLEM'S TRIAL AT POONA.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Feb. 9.

To-day before the City Magistrate a Mahomedan named Oomer Jamal alias Shaik Abdul Rahiman of Bombay, was charged under the Abkari Act, with being found in possession of 6,168 grains of cocaine, valued at Rs. 3.000. The accused pleaded guilty and admitted that the cocaine was found on his person and that he had been to Dhond with one Moolajidass who travelled further on but he could not say where. Molajedass returned to Dhond two days later and gave him the belt containing the cocaine. The Magistrate ordered the accused to be taken to Bombay to record previous convictions against him.

POONA KIDNAPPING CASE.

ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Feb. 9.

Major Leslie, Cantonment Magistrate, to-day discharged two Maharatha youths, Bhiku Balvant and Shanker Muley, who were charged with kidnapping Mary Robinson, aged 13, a native Christian girl, the adopted daughter of an aged European named Mr. Frederick Robinson.

The Magistrate held that the evidence did not prove any criminal intent. In his opinion much valuable time had been wasted over an investigation into what had turned out to be merely a silly love affair between equally two foolish young persons.

Colonel Douglas, Chief Commissioner Andamans, is proceeding Home on leave in the ensuing summer.

His Highness the Maharaja Sahib of Dhar shot a very fine sambhar stag on Saturday morning, the measurement being right horn forty-six inches, left horn forty-four and a half in hes, and spread forty-four inches.

Mr. M. B. Coventry, Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India, will return from leave on 20th instant. Mr. McKenna, who has been officiating for him, will then revert to Burma and take up the appointment of Deputy Commissioner, Moulmein.

The Hon. Mr. Gait, Member, of the Executive Council, Behar and Orissa, may proceed home on leave in the Spring. In that case he will deliver a lecture on 21st May before the Indian section of the Royal Society of Arts on Indian census.

This purchase is made subject to the approval of the Local Government.

SERVICES COMMISSION IN BOMBAY.

EVIDENCE OF EIGHT DEPARTMENTS.

VETERINARY TRAINING IN INDIA.

INCREASED RESPONSIBILITIES OF POSTAL SERVICE.

The Public Services Commission sat yesterday in two sections. Section A examined eight witnesses. Two were from the Indian Finance Department, two from the Mint and Assay departments, two from the Vetinerary Department and two from the Customs Service. Mr. Gokhale left after the examination of the Finance Department witnesses, and Mr. Whitty, Collector of Customs, sat on the commission when the Customs witnesses were examined.

Six witnesses were examined at yesterday's sitting of Section B., presided over by Lord Ronaldshay, representing the Postal, Telegraph, Registration and Salt and Excise departments.

The Postal Department was represented by three witnesses—the Telegraph Department by one, the Registration Department by one, and the Salt and Excise Departments also by one.

SECTION A.

Section A, which sat in the Council Hall, included Lord Islington, Sir Valentine Chirol, Mr. W. Madge, Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale, Hon. Mr. Fischer, Hon. Mr. Sly and Mr. R. F. L. Whitty, Collector of Customs.

INDIAN FINANCE DEPARTMEN T.

Mr. H. N. Heseltine, acting Accountant-General, Central Provinces, representing the Indian Finance Department, was the first witness examined. In reply to the Chairman he said that he had been 33 years in the service, and favoured the granting of the maximum furlough allowance to the Finance Department, subject to the rules of the Indian Service Regulations. The maximum furlough allowance he suggested should be fixed between £800 and £1,000, and also that the maximum salary of £4,000 should be fixed for officers appointed to the graded list of the Finance Department. He suggested that third-grade officers should draw from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 2,000. He suggested an improvement in the pension rules, allowing members of the Department a pension of £562. He favoured the promotion of subordinates by selection, but without any fixed rules.

To Sir Valentine Chirol the witness said that when he suggested 50 per cent. of Europeans he did not think it was necessary for every Indian to have an Englishman to keep him at his work, nor did he suggest that all Europeans should be superior officers. He did not say that the Indian was as good as a European, but that in some respects the Indian was as good, if not better, but in ability to control and supervise he did not think the Indian was as good as the European. If they reduced the qualifications they would get men who were not capable of doing the work.

To Mr. Madge he said that there was no advantage in the interchange of men between the Finance Department and the Secretariat. The appointment of an Assistant Secretary to the Finance Department of the Government of India should be reserved for members of the Finance department, and the status equal to that of an Under-Secretary.

To Mr. Fischer, witness said that the present method of recruitment was not satisfactory. The theoretical training was not good for the actual type of work. There was no training at present in the Secretariat. He did not think some of the men recruited in England were up to the mark. He thought some examination ought to be held.

In reply to Mr. Gokhale Mr. Heseltine said that he had experience of Indian officers who were quite as good in all respects as Englishmen, but he could not say if they were on the increases. He had no experience of Englishmen in his department working under Indians. He did not think that it was likely that numbers of superior type could be found to take up the superior posts of the Department. He thought that the Indians made a better accountant than the Englishman. The dissatisfaction he expressed with the recruitment of officers in England could be remedied.

INDIANS AND DEPARTMENTAL CONTROL.

Mr. G. Kaula, Deputy Accountant-General, United Provinces, was next examined. In reply to Lord Islington he said that a good deal of dissatisfaction had been caused by the amalgamation of the Civil Accounts with the P. W. D. Accounts Department, as P. W. D. officers had lost in their status and position as heads of Department, and were now second or third grade account officers. The little they received would have come to them in spite of the amalgamation, and the time scale had proved of no benefit. He thought the Indian should have the opportunity of taking part in the competitive examinations held in England. The Indians thus successful should be included in the fifty per cent. proportion of Europeans. At the same time the competitive examinations held by the Government of India should be open to Europeans, and the successful European candidates included in the fifty per cent. reserved for Indians.

To Mr. Gokhale, witness said that he did not agree with the opinion expressed that the Indian members of his department were as a class inferior to Englishmen in that department in discipline and control of the subordinates staff. He thought the Indian exercised as much control as the Englishmen. He had worked under both Indian and European Accountant-Generals, but he could not say that the one exercised greater control than the other. There were Englishmen who could not exercise discipline as there were Indians.

To Mr. Fischer witness said that the training of probationers was not satisfactory. As the Department was shorthanded it was often necessary to put probationers to work before they had completed their studies.

The feeling of disappointment in the P. W. D. was owing to the remote prospects of promotion. Formerly 33 per cent. of them had a chance of rising to the graded posts, and now they could only rise to be Chief Superintendents and Chief Accountants. The men kept back were well-educated men, and came of respectable families.

To Sir Valentine Chirol, witness said that the introduction of the time-scale had in no way benefited them. Most of the present generation of Indians desired to send their boys to public schools in England. Notwithstanding the opinion expressed that this would denationalise the boys, he was sure that such a desire existed.

MINT AND ASSAY DEPARTMENTS.

Major A. L. C. McCormick, Second Mint Master, Bombay, was then briefly examined. In reply to the Chairman he said that he had been thirteen years in the department and was satisfied with its working. He did not think it would be possible to secure expert civilians from England on smaller salaries, nor did he think it was necessary to increase the number of expert officers in the department. Most of the officers employed were from the Royal Engineers. They were not on the reserve, but were liable to be called on duty at any time.

Replying to Mr. Fischer he said that he started in the Assay Department, and after a short time in the Royal Engineers was attached to the Assay Department when he came out to India, and after some years went into the Mint.

Lt.-Colonel J. Lloyd-Jones, Assay Master, Bombay, examined by the Chairman said that the department had only two offices, one at Bombay and the other at Calcutta. He had been about seven years in the latter place. He thought the recruitment for the Assay Department had best be left as it was. The recruiting from the I.M.S. Staff Corps and Royal Engineers was quite satisfactory. The question of the promotion of subordinates was one, he felt, which depended on the subordinate concerned. If a man was fit, they should by all means, promote him.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. D. Buxy, of the Bombay Veterinary Department, was next examined. To the Chairman he said that he favoured the raising of the standard of the College, and of its application to the Bombay University, and thereby receive the recognition of the English Universities, at present it was very expensive for students to go Home to college, but if the status was raised it would be possible for students to spend a couple of years in England, after the course here.

SUGGESTED INCREASE IN VETERINARY ASSISTANTS' SALARY.

Some posts in the Imperial Service should be open to the Provincial Service men, as officers with experience, who had risen from the ranks would be able to do the work better. He advocated the raising of the salary of Veterinary Assistants, and that the service of the District Local Board Veterinary Assistants be brought under the pension rules. He also favoured one Central College for the whole of India, although there may be smaller institutions in the Presidencies. After passing the examinations of the Local colleges, it would be better for men to go Home for an English degree, which could be had in a shorter period than at present. He felt that two or three places should be reserved by Government, to be given to those who pass out in the final examination, and stand high. Provincial Service men would make better Second Assistants and Relieving Assistants than Imperial Officers. If the pay of Veterinary Assistants were increased, a better class of men would be attracted to the Department.

To Mr. Madge, Mr. Buxy said that very few practice independently after they have passed through College. This was due to the ryots not taking advantage of the progress of science. The ryots had their own methods of treatment and preferred them, but it was only a prejudice. Once they came to know of more effective methods, they took a great interest. It would be very expensive to send men from India to be trained in England, and it would be preferable to get men from Home. After greater progress in Veterinary had been made, the question of sending men Home might be raised.

A Central Institute would also help forward the research work. At present the colleges had only small laboratories attached, but a large college would permit greater facilities.

To Mr. Fischer witness said that no Indian University at present granted degrees in Veterinary Surgery. If the standard was raised, the English universities would recognise it.

To Mr. Sly he said that he started on Rs. 75, as soon as he passed through the Veterinary College, Bombay, after a three years' course. The fees at the Bombay Veterinary College was Rs. 60 per year, paid by the students. There were, however, very few in the College who did not have scholarships. The College turned out about twenty graduates each year, and most of the students were trained with a view to taking up Government appointments.

VETERINARY TRAINING IN INDIA.

Mr. K. Hewlett, Principal of the Bombay Veterinary College was next examined. To the Chairman he said that he had been the Principal of the Veterinary College since 1910, and had been thirteen years in department. The best way of recruitment was to send good-class men, sons of Takores and small ruling Chiefs, for training at Home, and failing such recruits, men of the Provincial Service might be selected and sent for a post-graduate course in Europe, and then taken into the Imperial Service, if they showed capability for administration, and be considered suitable for holding superior appointments. He advocated this because the training in India was not nearly so good as in Europe.

He considered a Veterinary Assistant to the Government of India essential, and that one of the Senior officers of the Department should hold the appointment, but he felt the appointment would not justify a whole-time officer.

For the control of the Provincial Departments, he considered an I.C.S. man preferable to an officer of the Agricultural Department or the Veterinary Department. He did not think that such a man should possess any great technical knowledge or training. He would act on the advice of his technical advisers.

Chairman: The less he know the better. (Laughter.)

Mr. Hewlett: Not at all. Not at all.

In his opinion officers of the department should be permitted to publish scientific papers in any of the Veterinary publications at Home, and their articles need not be scrutinised by the Agricultural Officer to the Government of India.

He considered that officers should be permitted to retire after 20 years' service, and in his opinion the Government should have the option of retiring officers at that time if they wished to do so.

Examined by Mr. Fischer, witness said that he did not say it was impossible to have a college of as good a standard in India as in England, but it would be more costly to bring out a staff of professors of the same standard as possessed by the Home colleges. The number of appointments for graduates would be very small after the requirements of Government service had been filled, and as there were only 33 officers in the whole Department, vacancies in Government service would not warrant such a College.

He was of opinion that private practise should be permitted, and that it would in no way interfere with Government work.

To Sir Valentine Chirol witness said that with reference to the control of the Department in the Province, although he did not favour an expert, he expected the man to have a general interest in agricultural and veterinary work.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Rao Bahadur Sadanand Trimbak Bhandare, late Assistant Collector of Customs, Bombay, examined by the Chairman said that he did not see why Civilians should be excluded from the service altogether. He favoured the recruitment of Indians from the Subordinate service to the Imperial service, but if it was necessary to make appointments from outside the Department, he thought the selections should be educationally fit and possessed of mercantile experience. He considered the local allowance of Rs. 75 for such places as Bombay, Calcutta and Madras inadequate. He did not see why the scale of pay and promotion in the Customs Service should be less than the Finance Department, and why an Indian Assistant Collector should receive Rs. 100 less in his initial pay than a European who did the same work. He admitted that the control of a large staff of Europeans might not be congenial work for an Indian but he did not think it right to say that Indians as such were not suited to be at the head of the Preventive Department. He did not favour the reduction in the number of Collectorships held by members of the I. C. S., and favoured the employment of the latter in the Customs Department. If officers of the Customs and the I. C. S. were to receive the same salaries, he thought it was advantageous to employ the Civilians.

To Sir Valentine Chirol witness said that it might be possible to raise the standard of the men in the Customs Service, but if they brought out men of the same qualifications, he did not see the advantage of calling them by different names or making any distinction.

To Mr. Fischer he said that the men recruited for the assistant collectorships should have general as well as commercial knowledge. At present there were three Indian and fifteen European assistant collectors. Two of these were promoted from the subordinate service. He recommended that the proportion of the Indians to the Europeans be raised to one-third. Such a step, he felt, would be of advantage to the Department, for an Indian knew certain things instinctively which the European took long to learn.

BRITISH CHARACTER OF ADMINISTRATION.

Mr. F. D. Lalkaka, Assistant Collector of Customs, was then examined. To the Chairman he said that he had been in the Imperial Service since 1908. He thought the majority of the positions held by Collectors and Assistant Collectors should continue to be held by Europeans. It was necessary to preserve the British character of the administration. He thought the present mode of recruitment to the Department was quite satisfactory. He would like more Indians to be selected. A certain proportion of Indians should be fixed for assistant collectors and when an Indian was to be selected, selection should first be made from the subordinates, who have proved themselves capable officers. At present all the Indian assistant collectors were from Bombay, and he felt that when there was a vacancy each province should be represented in turn. He did not think a commercial training was indispensable or necessary. The best training for a customs officer was a good education and then to go to work at once and learn the special work of his Department. Mercantile experience would be of some benefit, but was not essential. He did not see any reason why a European education was a necessary qualification for an assistant collector of Customs. He suggested an increase of Rs. 100 in the salary of assistant collectors. He did not think it was possible to divide the assistant collectors into two grades. Each Department had its own responsibility. He had advocated earlier retirement on the ground of strain of work, but that strain had been considerably diminished of late.

To Mr. Sly witness said only five subordinate officers had been promoted into the Imperial Service. Two of them were Indians and three Europeans, two from Calcutta and three from Bombay. He did not think Bombay's commercial importance made it the best place for the selection of Indians for promotion to the Imperial Service. There were just as good men in Calcutta and Madras. In the Appraisement department he admitted, that a man of commercial training would do better than a man who had no such training.

SECTION B.

The Earl of Ronaldshay presided over the second section of the Public Services Commission, the other Commissioners present being Sir Murray Hammick, Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Mr. Justice Rahim and Sir Theodore Morrison. The co-opted members were Mr. S. C. W. Rose, officiating Deputy Postmaster-General, Bombay (Post Office); Mr. G. W. Talbot, Superintendent of Telegraphs, Central Telegraph Office; Bombay (Telegraph Department); Mr. C. H. Seddon, Inspector-General of Registration, Bombay (Registration Department); Mr. W. C. Shepherd, Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay (Provincial Salt Department); and Mr. S. D. Smith, Assistant Collector of Excise, Bombay, (Provincial Excise Department). Six witnesses were examined at yesterday's meeting of the Section regarding the Postal, Telegraph, Registration, and Salt and Excise departments.

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. D. S. Captain, Superintendent of Post Office, Poona, said that under the present system, the postmasters were recruited usually from the subordinate ranks, some of whom were very good men, but the average was not quite satisfactory. The work of the Postmaster was increasing and his duties were becoming more complicated, and he thought they should have some young men from outside with suitable training as probationary postmaster and start them on a salary of Rs. 100 per month.

Mr. Murtrie, Presidency Postmaster, Bombay, said he agreed generally with the suggestion that the first-class superintendents as well as postmasters should be recruited in the same manner. In the original memorandum he had recommended the proportion of 2 to 1 for the recruitment of outsiders as against departmental men. He now thought the proportion should be half and half, as the departmental men were the backbone of the Department and should not be discouraged.

Mr. Captain said the system of probationary postmasters had been discontinued for the past few years, probably because the selections might not have been found quite happy in some cases, and they were held unsatisfactory by higher officers. But witness thought that might be due to exceptional circumstances. He was in favour of recruitment by nomination and not by competition. Everybody was satisfied with nomination. They suggested that the period of probation should be at least one year, the maximum period being two years.

Mr. Clerical, superintendent of Post Office, Lower Rajputana, took exception to the present system of having two lists, the Circle list and the All-India list.

WANTED AN ALL-INDIA LIST.

Mr. D. G. Murtrie, Presidency Postmaster, Bombay, examined by the Chairman, said he wanted an All-India list, which would be doing justice, otherwise a junior man might after a certain period hold a higher appointment in his province than a senior one in another. He instanced a case in Bengal. The officer, he said, must be ready to go to any part of the country.

Mr. D. S. Captain, Superintendent of Post Office, Poona, said the rule regarding the above was not strictly adhered to and he cited a recent instance in which a man from Bengal was brought to Bombay.

Regarding the educational qualifications of those entering the Post Office service, Mr. Murtrie said the Matriculation, the School Final and the Cambridge Senior Examination was the test. He thought that the Cambridge Senior Examination was as good as the B.A., examination of Indian Universities.

Mr. Captain, differing from the above opinion, said that the Cambridge Senior was on a par with the Matriculation or Entrance Examination of Indian Universities, perhaps a little higher but not on a par with the B.A., Examination. He would, however, be satisfied if the Cambridge Senior Examination was made the test for domiciled Anglo-Indians. Looking to the backward educational qualifications of these classes he would not set up a strict test all at once, but it might be raised by degrees.

TIME-SCALE OR SELECTION!

With regard to promotions, Mr. Captain thought the time-scale would be preferable up to the Superintendents' class, but higher appointments than these should be made by selection. In the event of the scale being fixed, he would not press for the age limit, namely 55, for the superintendents, though he would certainly apply it to officers holding higher appointments. He was opinion that there would be an improvement in the "personnel" if the pay was increased. Mr. Captain further said the rules did not say they must work on Sundays, but the exigencies of work compelled them to work on Sundays.

Mr. Murtrie said the superintendents might or might not work on Sundays. It all depended on his will, but the postmasters must.

Mr. Captain thought, as regards the Guarantee Fund, that the large balance at the end of every year should not be allowed to accumulate as at present, but should be utilized for the benefit of those who contributed to it. It had been allowed to accumulate, because there was no definite scheme as to how it should be spent.

Mr. Murtrie was of opinion that the interchangeability of appointments in the superintendents' and postmasters' offices must tend to officiency, for men who had experiences of both branches would be better officers when they rose to the top-most posts.

Mr. Captain, differing, said under the present circumstances this system of interchangeability would not make for efficiency.

Mr. E. Clericie Superintendent of Post Office, Lower Rajputana, agreed with Mr. Captain that it would not do much good to mix up the two appointments.

To Sir Murray Hammick, Mr. Murtrie said the postmasters and superintendents were equally handicapped for not knowing each others' work when they rose to be Postmaster-General. They had interchangeability even at present as many of the present Superintendents had done postmasters' work. He only wanted the proportion to be raised.

Replying to Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Mr. Captain said, all probationary superintendents who had completed their period had a fair knowledge of the postmasters' work. The ground work was at any rate known, though probationary superintendents would not pay so much attention to account work, as men destined for the postmasters' posts would do. Unless the system of recruiting post-masters was radically changed, the interchangeability was bound to prove a failure, and would not make for efficiency. At present the Director General did use his discretion and drafted a postmaster on to the post of a superintendent if he thought the latter was an efficient officer of active habits. The witness however was against the introduction of the interchangeability system wholesale.

Questioned by Mr. Justice Rahim, Mr. Captain said there was no rule prohibiting interchangeability.

Questioned by Mr. Rahim, Mr. Murtrie said he did not compare the Cambridge Senior Examination to the B. A. examination of Indian universities, but he thought the former was a sufficient educational test for Anglo-Indians.

Mr. Justice Rahim: You mean to say there should be a concession for Anglo-Indians?

The witness: Well, yes.

Replying to Sir Theodore Morrison, Mr. Murtrie said first-class postmasters' were gazetted officers, and were on the All-India list when they got Rs. 200 per month

SPECIAL RESERVED APPOINTMENTS.

Replying to Mr. Chaubal, Mr. Captain said that certain posts were reserved for non-domiciled Europeans, who were given a certain kind of work such as field service and work in the Frontier Provinces. The non-domiciled European was thought to be a better officer than either the domiciled Anglo-Indian or the Indian. This system was in practice much before he (the witness) entered the service about twenty years ago, but he did not think it should be continued now. There were two reasons why the practice should be discontinued. The first was that there was no necessity for it, and the second was that the non-domiciled European was totally ignorant of the vernaculars.

Replying to Mr. Rose, Mr. Captain said many people would not enter the service if the posts of superintendents were made interchangeable with those of postmasters. The Cambridge Senior or the Matriculation examination should be the minimum educational test for those desiring to enter the service.

Mr. Clericie disagreed with Mr. Captain as regards the educational test and said he would not have an absolute rule about Anglo-Indians.

Mr. Murtrie said with reference to the guarantee fund his suggestion was that it might be utilised towards building a post office in Delhi.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. T. Gibbs, Director and Superintending Engineer of Telegraphs, Bombay, was then examined.

Mr. Gibbs, replying to the Chairman, said British postmasters could be brought to India on deputation on a salary of Rs. 600 or 1,000 per month and might revert to the British service after the expiry of the period. There was no adequate facility for electric engineering education in this country. A man had not much chance of seeing by electric engineering works here in India. If proper educational training could be obtained in India, he would not object to the proposal of making half the recruitments in India and half in England. He suggested an open competitive examination for the Engineering Department and he was not in favour of nomination though he did not distrust it.

Would it not be an inviduous task first to subject candidates to the test of a competitive examination and then to make selections out of those who had passed the examination?—No.

Witness further said he did not think there was much discontent among the Provincial Service men. He had not heard any grievances regarding the treatment. The grievance was about the matter of pay. A man recruited in India would not be justified in asking for the same pay that the man recruited in England got, because the latter had had better training. He agreed with the view that if the salary of the Indians and Europe-recruited men was put on the same scale with the proviso that the Europe-recruited man got something more in the nature of a foreign allowance, this would mitigate the feeling among the men recruited in India.

Replying to Mr. Justice Rahim, witness said he did not think sufficiently good training could be had at Roorki or Sibpore.

Mr. Justice Rahim: Supposing Government intended to employ members of aristrocratic Indian families in the Telegraph and other Departments and give them more pay than others, would they be justified in doing so?—No.

Witness continuing said the expenses of the European in India were much greater than those of the members of aristrocratic Indian families.

Do you not know that some aristrocratic Mahomedan families are noted for their extravagance?—No.

Replying to Mr. Chaubal, witness said what he meant in reply to a question from the Chairman was that officers from England if brought to India, should be paid the same amount of salary that they would be getting in England, plus a certain allowance.

Witness agreed with Sir Murray Hammick that it might be better to select Roorki, Sibpore, Poona and Madras men and then send them to England, but he would insist on their passing the B. Sc. Examination.

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

Mr. K. B. Pradhan, head assistant to the Inspector General of Registration in the Presidency, examined by the Chairman, said he would not say that it was necessary that a registration officer should be a graduate, but he thought a registration officer who was a graduate would make a better officer.

Replying to Sir Murray Hammick, the witness said he wanted the prospects of the sub-registrars to be improved. The Registration Department had a big balance, which he said should be utilised in reducing the registration fee.

Sir M. Hammick: Would you reduce the registration fee or increase the salaries of the men in your Department?

Witness replied if the latter were done, only the Department would benefit and he would therefore first advocate a reduction in the registration fee. He, however, would ask that the prospects of the Department should also be improved.

Questioned by Sir Theodore Morrison, witness said they received many applications if a post in the Registration Department fell vacant, but not from graduates. There was some suspicion of dishonesty against the Department, and he thought this complaint would be removed if they had more graduates in the Department.

Replying to Mr. C. H. Seddon, Inspector-General of Registration, witness said the Parsis did not apply for a post in this Department because they thought the prospects were not good enough. He had advocated an increase of salaries because he thought the moral of the staff would thereby be improved.

EXCISE AND SALT DEPARTMENTS.

Mr. H. O. Quin, Commissioner of Customs, Excise and Salt, replying to the Chairman, said he did not know what reason prevailed with Government in amalgamating the Salt or Excise Departments. His Department was at present preparing an amalgamated list under orders from Government, but various questions had been raised during the process. The manning of the higher posts was satisfactory. He thought a direct recruitment for posts carrying Rs. 250 and more would be better, but only a limited number were appointed to these, and there was therefore no necessity of setting up an elaborate system of direct recruitment and it would be better to leave it to Government or the head of the Department to make the appointments.

EUROPEANS BETTER SUITED.

Further questioned by the Chairman, witness said the number of Assistant Collectors in the Excise Department was two Anglo-Indians, one Indian and five Europeans, and in the Salt Department it was six Europeans and two Indians. In the Salt Department the percentage of Europeans and Anglo-Indians appointed was greater because they were peculiarly suited to the work of that Department. In the lower ranks of both departments, however, many Indians were appointed as inspectors and sub-inspectors.

Witness further said that in the Salt Department, Europeans were selected in preference to Indians for the high posts. This applied to a certain extent to the Excise Department also.

Replying to Sir Theodore Morrison, witness said he had not noticed any friction between an Assistant Collector of Excise and a Collector of the division because the latter was not an Excise Officer.

Questioned by Mr. Rahim, witness said that for the subordinate posts, Indians were required to have passed the Matriculation or the School Final Examination. No such test was required from Anglo-Indians, who were better fitted for the work.

Replying to Mr. S. D. Smith, Assistant Collector of Excise, witness said the men of the Salt Department were paid better than those of the Excise, because they were men of a better class. He agreed that Assistant Collectors selected from among men recruited in Inida stood on equal terms as regarded ability with those recruited in England.

The section then adjourned till to-day.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL FOR U. P.

RESOLUTION IN IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 9.

The question of the creation of an Executive Council for the United Provinces is under consideration, and it is understood that no decision has yet been arrived at. It is likely that a resolution on the subject will come up for discussion in the Imperial Legislative Council next month.

CREDIT BANK CASE.

MISTRY APPLIES FOR BAIL.

ILL HEALTH ALLEGED.

APPLICATION ADJOURNED.

Counsel on behalf of N. R. Mistry applied for bail to the High Court yesterday. The special circumstance alleged was ill health. The Advocate-General said that Mistry had gained in weight since going to jail. The matter was adjourned until to-morrow to enable Mistry's Counsel to obtain a certificate from the jail doctor.

At the Bombay High Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice Heaton and Mr. Justice Shah, Mr. W. L. Weldon, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusji, Dinshah and Company, applied for bail on behalf of N. R. Mistry, the second accused in the Credit Bank case relating to charges of preparing a false balance-sheet, cheating and abetment of criminal breach of trust.

The Advocate-General, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared on behalf of the Crown.

Mr. Weldon, in arguing his application, said that so far as the case had gone no charge had been framed against his client. This Bank was started on December 1909 and his client was appointed auditor in July 1910 and the balance-sheet concerned in this case was for the half year ending 31st December 1910. The first charge against his client was under section 215 of the Companies' Act and that was a bailable offence. The second charge was that of cheating and that too was bailable. The non-bailable offence with which his client was charged, was that of abetting the first and the third accused in committing criminal breach of trust. He did not wish to go into the details of every charge as he understood that the Advocate-General was not opposing this application, but was leaving the matter to the Court. His case was that to find his client guilty of abetting this offence, he not being a servant or agent of the Company having control over the money, the prosecution must satisfy that his client either instigated the other accused or was a party to a conspiracy to commit this fraud. In the evidence recorded so far, there was no evidence relating to this charge.

Mr. Justice Heaton: I understood from the record that no evidence was led so far.

Mr. Weldon: Some evidence was led.

Mr. Justice Heaton: But not completely.

Mr. Weldon said that his client's case was that he was appointed auditor in July. On the 5th January he got the first letter asking him to audit the accounts and therein he was told that the balance-sheet must be ready by the 7th January. His client then went through the books produced by the first and third accused and checked them with the rough castings prepared by them and found that the items corresponded with each other. These were responsible Bank officials and to prove his guilt the prosecution must prove that the accused all along knew that these officials were committing criminal breach of trust and that he was instigating them.

Mr. Justice Heaton: It is not necessary to prove instigation.

LOANS TO UNSUBSTANTIAL PEOPLE.

Mr. Weldon submitted that the charge would not be brought home to his client considering the facts of this case. The charge was with reference to the profits shown in the balance-sheet. Certain loans were sanctioned by the directors and interest ran on these loans. Those must be taken in account. It subsequently turned out that loans were made to unsubstantial people but how could an auditor know that? That was the only way in which his client came in with reference to the charge of criminal breach of trust. His submission was that it was no part of an auditor's duty to see whether the parties were substantial or unsubstantial, and he relied on Lord Justice Lindsay's judgment in the London and General Bank Limited reported in 1895, 2 Chancery, page 673. Besides in this case his client did not know that the parties were unsubstantial and loans to those parties were sanctioned by the directors.

Mr. Justice Shah: Is it not the prosecution case that your client knew that the balance-sheet was false and in spite of that knowledge he signed it?

The Advocate-General: Yes, my Lord.

The Advocate-General said that the accused was concerned with the charge of criminal breach of trust thus: knowing that certain entries were false, the accused put his signature to the balance-sheet. The false entries enabled them to show a profit and in consequence of that being done the directors paid out a dividend, which could not have been paid, because if the true state of accounts would have been exhibited, it would have shown a loss of Rs. 1,700. The criminal breach of trust was therefore committed and the prosecution said that Mistry new of it and thus abetted the offence. They were not concerned in any way with the question whether the parties were substantial or not. All that they were concerned with was the profit and loss account in which a profit of Rs. 22,000 and odd was shown whereas there was a loss of Rs. 1,700 and the prosecution said that the balance-sheet was false and false to the accused's knowledge.

Mr. Weldon said that his learned friend was quite wrong. In the profits were shown interests on securities possessed by the Bank, and he submitted that was rightly done for if the parties had been good and had paid their debts at due dates they would have been perfectly good transactions.

The Advocate-General said that it was assumed that every loan was made on good security and would be repaid. What the prosecution said was that the item of Rs. 22,000 shown as profit was false, because it was made up of a very large number of items, all of which on the faintest inspection of the books would appear to be false. That was the position.

A NEW GROUND.

Mr. Weldon said that it was impossible for him at this stage to meet this ground which he said was newly taken. He wished to know the items which the accused knew were false. All the loans had been sanctioned by the directors.

The Advocate-General said that those items were not sanctioned by the directors. His learned friend was present at the examination of Mistry and he knew all about it. The charge of criminal breach of trust did not depend on the solvency or insolvency of the parties. It was assumed that all the borrowers were solvent people.

Mr. Weldon remarked that at the present moment the prosecution case rested on the inference, made from the knowledge now derived, that the accounts were incorrect to the accused's knowledge. He reminded their Lordships that the third accused in the case the accountant on whom his client had relied, was out on bail under orders of their Lordships and he submitted that considering the facts of this case his client also should be released on bail.

Counsel then read the petition of his client In it the accused stated that he was an accountant of fifteen years' standing and had acted for several years past as auditor for very large respectable companies and firms and was the founder of commercial education in Bombay. Although his appointment was made in July 1910, he was not called upon to enter upon his work of audit until the 5th January, 1911. In the letter asking him to do so he was told that the balance-sheet must be placed before the Board's meeting on the third day after the date of that letter. Immediately on receipt of the letter, the petitioner went to the Bank and the manager and the accountant of the Bank placed before him and his co-auditor Mr. A. C. Rice who was then present in the Bank the draft abstract balance-sheet and the consolidated balance-sheet up to 31st December, 1910, and the profit and loss account for the year ended 31st December, 1910, all of which they had prepared and kept ready. They also placed before him and Mr. Rice statements of half-yearly ledger balances for that period as appearing in the books of account of the Bank. He and Mr. Rice then checked these things with the securities etc. They also checked the cash balance on the 31st December, 1910, when they had both attended at the Bank. He and Mr. Rice had also examined the directors' minute books to see whether the loans had been sanctioned by the Board. The accounts were thus audited for three days and he and Rice then signed the profit and loss account and the balance-sheet on the 7th January, 1911.

MR. RICE'S KNOWLEDGE OF BANKS AFFAIRS.

Mr. Rice having been appointed auditor from the commencement of the Bank he (Rice) was the senior auditor and he was more conversant than him (the petitioner) with the accounts etc., and he relied upon Mr. Rice's knowledge of the Bank's affairs. The petition further stated that it was the practice to appoint auditors for different periods of audits, and he was appointed for six monthly audit at a remuneration of Rs. 250 per audit and he submitted that beyond doing what he had done it was not incumbent upon him as a half yearly auditor to do anything more as it was not his business to consider whether the directors had been right in sanctioning loans against the Bank's shares or any other securities or whether the securities taken by the Bank were good and sufficient. The articles of association provided that it was the duty of the directors to see that true accounts were kept. He further stated that the profits shown in this balance-sheet were rightly shown having regard to what appeared from statements placed before the auditors by the manager and the accountant. He had a complete answer to all the charges made against him, and he submitted that it would be a great hardship upon him to be confined in jail until his trial, for if he were released on bail he would be in a better position to instruct his legal advisers and his expert witnesses for the purposes of his defence.

The petitioner then referred to the release of the accountant on bail by their Lordships and said that he (the accountant) was a very experienced and highly qualified accountant and he (the petitioner) had no reason to think that he would keep wrong or misleading accounts. He had also relied on the directors and manager for keeping true accounts as was the rule of auditors.

CONFINEMENT TELLING UPON HIS HEALTH.

In conclusion, the petitioner said that he was a comparatively old man of very weak health. He had a very large family and he would never dream of evading his trial in any way. Confinement in jail was telling upon his health, weak as it was, and as it would take a long time before the case was disposed of, his health would be quite shattered, if he was kept in imprisonment for such a long time. He was suffering from fistula and bleeding piles and had been passing a large quantity of blood every day since he had been admitted in jail, and was at present under the treatment of the medical officer of the jail. He was also suffering from insomnia and headache.

Mr. Justice Heaton: Have you any report from the medical officer?

Mr. Weldon: No, except the evidence given by the medical officer in the Court below.

Mr. Weldon, continuing, said that the doctors were wrongly under the impression that his client was pretending to be insane. As a matter of fact his client was seriously ill at the time; there was no question of insanity. Nothing of the kind.

Mr. Weldon was then going into the evidence recorded in the lower Court when Mr. Justice Heaton remarked that that was not necessary. Mr. Weldon then submitted that, taking into consideration the admitted fact that his client went to the Bank for the first time on the 5th January, and the nature of the offence, his client should be released on bail.

The Advocate-General: It is not admitted that the accused had not been in the Bank before the 5th.

Mr. Weldon said that it would be fair for him to suggest that the same treatment that was meted out to the accountant should be meted out to his client.

Mr. Justice Heaton remarked that special circumstances had existed in that case, and he must show special circumstances in this case too. The magistrate had refused bail as he thought that there was a prima-facie case against the accused and special circumstances must exist before the accused was released on bail.

Mr. Weldon said that the special circumstance in this case was the state of the accused's health. He appealed to their Lordships to give him an opportunity of getting a certificate from the medical officer in the jail.

GAINED IN WEIGHT.

The Advocate-General said that, he had no objection to Mr. Weldon getting every opportunity of obtaining a certificate, but he wished to mention that when the accused was to be arrested there was a talk of his being insane and he had to be examined by the police surgeon, who came to the conclusion that he was not insane.

Mr. Justice Heaton: And now admittedly it is a correct conclusion.

The Advocate-General: Yes, my Lord otherwise Mr. Weldon would not rely on the petition..

Continuing, the Advocate-General said that he understood that the accused had gained in weight since he had been in jail, and so the rest that he was undergoing at present was apparently good for him. He would, however, assist Mr. Weldon in getting a certificate from the jail doctor, who otherwise insisted for an order from the Court.

It was then decided to adjourn the matter until to-morrow morning and in the meantime the jail doctor would report on the accused's illness, on what progress he had made since he had been in jail and whether it would be detrimental to his health to remain in jail.

MOTOR CYCLE RACING.

MAHARAJA OF TIKARI'S CUP FOR CALCUTTA-GAYA RACE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 9.

Twenty-seven motor cycles started yesterday in a road race from the fifth milestone to Barrackpore. The best time was done by Mr. K. Edmark on a five horse-power Indian machine, who did the distance in nine minutes and three seconds. Mr. P. Fletcher on a three-and-a-half horse-power Indian doing the second best actual timing with nine minutes nine seconds. The competitors were much handicapped by dust but no accidents occurred.

The Maharaja of Tikari has now offered a cup worth Rs. 1,500 for a three hundred mile race from Calcutta to Gaya.

THE LATE MR. JUSTICE RUSSELL.

Photo by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd.

Whose death was announced by Reuter on Sunday. A touching reference was made in the High Court to the late Judge's charming personality and conscientious discharge of his duties.

LATE MR. JUSTICE RUSSELL.

TOUCHING REFERENCE IN HIGH COURT.

A reference in very touching terms was made to the death of Mr. Justice Louis P. Russell in the High Court yesterday. A very large number of barristers, solicitors and pleaders practising in the High Court, assembled in the Chief Justice's Court, and they remained standing in solemn silence when the Chief Justice who sat with Mr. Justice Batchelor, made a reference to the sad event.

Addressing the Advocate-General and the members of the Bar, the Chief Justice spoke with great emotion as follows:—

We have heard with sorrow of the death of one who was till lately and for many years a Judge of this Court. Mr. Justice Russell was well known to all as a fearless and hardworking judge, who hated injustice and never knowingly did or said an unkind thing. He was, I think, the warmest hearted man I ever met, and few have gone through life with a keener enjoyment of it than him with the time until when his long and exhausting illness commenced, which has had this fatal ending. He will be mourned by many friends not only in this Court but throughout the city.

Associating himself with what fell from the Chief Justice, the Advocate-General said:—The sad news to which your Lordship the Chief Justice has so feelingly referred has been received by the Bar with the deepest regret. We had hoped that in other surroundings Mr. Justice Russell might have recovered from the distressing ailment from which he suffered during the last few years of his time in Bombay, and that he might long be spared to enjoy that "otium cum dignitate" which was his due. Mr. Justice Russell will be remembered as a true and genial friend and as one who throughout his professional and judicial career invariably and with the utmost conscientiousness tried to do his best.

Mr. S. S. Patkar, the Government Pleader, who spoke next, said: On behalf of the Appellate Bar I associate myself with all the remarks that have fallen from my Lord the Chief Justice. Mr. Justice Russell was kind and courteous, polite and sympathetic and endeared himself to all by the suavity of his manners. We feel his loss keenly.

Mr. Justice Macleod also made a reference in touching terms in his Court and Mr. J. R. Kanga associated himself with all that fell from his Lordship.

TRAIN MURDER CASE.

SENSATIONAL EVIDENCE ON IDENTITIES.

A PORTER'S DECLARATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 9.

A special London cablegram to the "Indian Daily News," published to-day, states:—Additional sensational evidence has been given in the train murder case, a commercial traveller swearing he saw Starchfield and a boy resembling the boy in a photograph at the Camden Town station on the day of the murder.

A porter who said he knew Starchfield declared he saw him with the boy going in the direction of the same station and that they greeted each other.

This refers to the mysterious death of a little boy, William Starchfield, who was found dead in a train on the North London Railway on the afternoon of January 8. All sorts of Police enquiries were baffled and no clue could be had of this heinous deed until January 22, when at the Shoreditch Coroner's Court, there was a sudden and dramatic development, when Starchfield, the boy's father, was alleged to have been seen last with the deceased by George Jackson, a signalman employed by the North London Railway at the St. Pancras Box. Another witness Mrs. Clara Frances Ann Wood said that at 1-15 on January 8 she was outside Messrs. Daniel's drapery shop in Kentish Town-road, when she saw a man and a small boy walking hand in hand towards her from the direction of Camden Town Station. The man appeared to be about 38 to 40 years of age, and 5ft. 2in. or 3in. in height. His complexion and hair were very dark, and he had a very dark moustache. He wore a soft felt hat. The boy was about five years old. He had thick brown curly hair and a full round face. He was dressed in a tight-fitting upper garment, but she could not say whether it was a jersey. The man was holding the boy's right hand in his left and was walking in the gutter. The child was munching what appeared to be a piece of cake. She was rather fond of children, and she said as she passed him, "Oh, bless it," meaning that she was pleased to see the little boy enjoying his food so much. She had since seen a photograph of Willie Starchfield and recognised it as that of the boy whom she saw.

The Coroner handed the witness a photograph, asking if she recognized it. She answered emphatically, "Yes, I do recognize him as the little boy."

The witness added that the man was an "Italian looking man." On passing a baker's shop in Camden Town on January 17 she recognized some cakes in the window as being similar to the cake which the boy was eating.

A child's jersey was handed to Mrs. Wood, and she said:—"It is just like it. That is just how it fitted him."

AN IDENTIFICATION.

The foreman.—Have you seen the man again?—The witness.—Yes.

Where?—Here, replied Mrs. Wood.

"Here," repeated the foreman, "where?"

Mrs. Wood looked round the Court, and for some moments she remained silent. Suddenly her eye rested on Starchfield, who was sitting close to his wife, in the witness's row. Pointing her finger at him, she exclaimed, "Yes, that is the man, sitting close to that lady." At this point the lad's mother, burst into tears and sobbed violently. "Oh, don't say that, don't say that," she moaned. Starchfield himself sprang to his feet, crying "Me!"

The witness (calmly).—Oh, it is you. I am sorry, but it is you. This is the second time I have seen you to-day.

"Me, leddy?" asked Starchfield.

"Yes," was the reply.

"It is a lie," shouted the father, and he then sat down.

Mrs. Wood added: "The moment I saw him I knew him. I saw him outside the Court this afternoon."

The dialogue had created great excitement among those present in the Court. There was a conversation between the Coroner and Chief Inspector Gough, and then Dr. Westcott said it was eminently desirable that a further opportunity should be given to the public and to other persons to call to mind matters which might lead still further to the identification of the father, or the removal from him of the suspicion which lay upon him. It was only fair to Starchfield that further effort should be made to seek evidence in that matter.

Mrs. Starchfield, replying to the Coroner, said that her husband was wearing a cap when she saw him on the day of the murder. She had never seen him in a soft felt hat.

THE MELVILLE SUIT.

IMPRISONMENT OF WELL-KNOWN EDITOR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 9.

A special London cablegram to the "Indian Daily News," says:—

Mr. Frank Harris, editor of the "Modern Society" has been imprisoned respecting a paragraph anent Earl Fitzwilliam, the co-respondent in the Melville suit.

MADRAS GOVERNOR'S AT HOME.

PRESENTATION OF MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 9.

His Excellency the Governor and Lady Pentland held an "At Home" at the Banqueting Hall on Saturday night when His Excellency took the opportunity of presenting medals and decorations to the following gentlemen:—

Albert Medal for gallantry in saving life on land to Captain E. F. Ross, Assistant Resident in Travancore.

Kaiser-i-Hind gold medal to Dr. W. Stokes M.B., head of the Basel German Medical Mission.

Kaiser-i-Hind silver medal to Lady Atkinson, Mrs. J. R. Henderson, Mr. C. V. Dalrymple, Assistant Commissioner of Salt and Mr. J. W. Maiden, Chairman of the Municipal Council at Masulipatam.

Imperial Service Orders were presented to Rao Bahadur A. C. Pranatharthadesa, Inspector of Schools, Mr. I. Fisher, Superintendent Government Press and Mr. R. L. A. Laville, Assistant Accountant-General.

LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON.

RETURN FROM TOUR IN SIND.

PRIVATE ARRIVAL AT APOLLO BUNDER

Yesterday afternoon Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon returned to Bombay after a visit of ten or eleven days' duration to Sind, to which important part of the Bombay Presidency the Governor went for the first time. The fact that the R. I. M. S. Hardinge, which took His Excellency to Karachi, was expected to enter the harbour at any time during the day led to preparations being made at the Apollo Bunder and at an early hour after midday a number of the Bombay Police was at the Bunder under the supervision of Acting Superintendent Cauty, who is the new senior officer in the Fort Division. Inspectors Guider and Holmes. A number of the Government House motor-cars whose white, red and gold uniformed chauffeurs were conspicious, were ranged under the shelter at the Apollo Bunder in waiting.

Shortly before three o'clock in the afternoon, the Hardinge was sighted and while she steamed slowly into the harbour, flying the Union Jack at her foremost and the Blue Ensign of India at the Yard-arm, the preparations of controlling an army of bullock-carts presumably for baggage, was carried on energetically by the police on the Bunder.

HARDINGE DROPS ANCHOR.

At about 3-30 p.m., the Hardinge dropped anchor off the Apollo Bunder near H. M. S. Pelorus, and the Royal Indian Marine motor launch Diamond left the Bunder steps with Commander Huddlestone, R.I.M., and Capt. Egerton and Capt. Vaughan, Aides-de-camp on board. On shore, as the arrival was private and not a formal function, there were few officials present to meet Their Excellencies, apart from Mr. S. M. Edwardes, Commissioner of Police, Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy and Mr. Barucha, Oriental Translator to Government. The Royal Indian Marine launch Aid followed the Diamond to the Hardinge to bring off luggage.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES LAND.

It was not until after four o'clock that the Diamond was seen to leave for the Apollo Bunder, and her progress between the Hardinge and the landing steps made it obvious to the onlookers that there was a considerable swell on the waters of the harbour yesterday. When the Diamond drew up at the steps Lord Willingdon, who certainly appeared to experience no great pleasure in the motion of the boat, first walked ashore and was followed by Lady Willingdon, who was dressed in a coat and skirt of a greenish blue shade. Their Excellencies shook hands with Mr. Edwardes and Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Chinoy, and, then, accompanied by Major Greig and Capt. Egerton, left by motor-car for Government House. Lord Brassey also returned by the Hardinge to Bombay, although the Sunbeam is still cruising in Karachi waters. Lord Brassey looked to be in as good health as usual and landing in a brisk manner for one of his years, he seemed to be the only member of the party who appreciated the roll of the boat.

The members of the staff who returned with the Governor were, Major Greig, Military Secretary, Captains Goldie and Jackson, Aides-de-camp, Major Carter, I.M.S., and Mr. Watson, Private Secretary.

CIGARETTE HABIT.

NEW AMERICAN REMEDY.

In America a crusade has been started to curb the cigarette habit among boys and men by the application of nitrate of silver on the palates of the victims, says the New York correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph." This treatment, it is declared, has been tried at Chicago and elsewhere with satisfactory results. The New York Recorder, Mr. John McGivern, started the crusade here by inviting "all cigarette smokers desirous of breaking the habit" to meet him in the Court House on the night of Jan. 22. The Recorder arrived in company with two physicians from the medical staff of the Board of Education, and found 300 men and boys waiting in the Court-room to see what he could do for them.

There were a few determined-looking women accompanied by their sons, whom they wanted to present to the Recorder as "cigarette fiends." When the Recorder said that the doctors were ready to administer the treatment, the mothers pushed the boys forward, but the others held back. The physicians painted a prepartion of nitrate of silver on the palates of the young smokers who made wry faces, spluttered, coughed, choked, and looked generally unhappy at the first application of the mixture, to the amusements of those who waited to see the results of the experiment.

Finally about fifty men and boys had their palates and throats painted. All agree that the taste was worse than cigarettes, but each had a different description of what the taste resembled. "The taste will grow more repulsive by to-morrow," was the confidential whisper of one of the physicians to the Recorder. "If they try to smoke a cigarette or a cigar for the next day or two the effects of the treatment will be sickening."

Each of the patients received the prescription for a wash of nitrate of silver to be taken after meals or when the desire for a smoke comes on, and all were ordered to chew bitter-root plant as a further step towards the cure.

The Recorder stated that experiments so far have been very encouraging and he was urging the school boards to take the matter in hand. He, mentioned one school in which he found fifty-three boys, ranging in age from 9 to 11 years, who were addicted to the cigarette habit—regular "fiends."

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

SPECIE BANK FAILURE SEQUEL

DISPUTE OVER SHARE SECURITES.

(Before Mr. Justice Lawar.)

THE STANDARD BANK LD., v. BANSIDHAR MONGATLAL.

This was a commercial cause in which the plaintiffs claimed Rs. 1,49,417-1-2 from the defendant with interest at 7½ per cent. per annum, which the defendant owed to the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs also claimed that they might be indemnified by the defendant against the liability incurred by the plaintiffs as contributaries in respect of certain shares.

The facts out of which this suit arose are as follows:—On the 10th March, 1913, the plaintiffs lent a sum of Rs. 1,25,000 to the defendant on his passing a promissory note payable on demand, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum. The defendant deposited with the plaintiffs the certificates of 2,500 shares of the Indian Specie Bank, as security for the above loan. The defendant got the certificates transferred in the register of the Bank to the plaintiff's name.

On 9th April, 1913, and 10th October, 1913, the plaintiffs again advanced to the defendant sums of Rs. 45, 000, and Rs. 4,200 respectively on the security of certificates of 1,000 shares and 105 shares of the Indian Specie Bank, respectively.

The certificates were deposited with the plaintiffs and transferred to their name in the register of the Bank. The plaintiffs collected the dividends of those shares and applied them towards reduction of interest on the said loans. As the shares of the Specie Bank fell in value on 3rd October, the plaintiffs asked for margin money from the defendant and the defendant gave to the plaintiffs two *hundies* of Rs. 20,000 each. On those hundies the plaintiffs could realise only Rs. 19,975, for which credit was given by them to the defendant. On 20th October, the plaintiffs again asked for margin-money, but the defendant was unable to give any margin-money. The plaintiffs' repeated requests about margin-money not having been complied with the plaintiffs sold 181 shares of the Bank on 25th October and applied the sale-proceeds in reduction of the debt due by the defendant to them.

The Specie Bank having been wound up and its shares having become worthless, thereby, it was certain that shareholders would be called upon to pay Rs. 50 per share as uncalled liability. The plaintiffs would be liable to pay the said amount per share; but they submitted that between them and the defendant, the defendant was liable to pay the same. The plaintiffs therefore claimed Rs. 149,417-1-2 from the defendant as due by him to them; and also claimed to be indomnified against all calls on the said shares, by the defendant. The plaintiffs having called upon the defendant to pay up the money and the defendant having not done so yet, the plaintiffs filed this suit.

ALLEGED NEGLIGENT CONDUCT.

The defendant in his written statement admitted some of the facts, but denied that he promised to deposit further shares to the plaintiffs. After receiving the plaintiffs' letter of 25th October, the defendant saw Jivraj Haridas, the Managing Director of the Bank, and informed him that as he was unable to pay the margin-money, he had better sell off the Specie Bank shares lying with the Bank, and appropriate the sale proceeds towards the debt due by him. He also agreed to pay the balance due. Jivraj Haridas agreed to do so, but asked the defendant to write a letter authorising the plaintiffs to sell all shares. On 28th October the defendant wrote a letter authorising the plaintiffs to sell all the shares in their hands. As the plaintiffs in breach of the said agreement, did not sell the Specie Bank shares, the defendant said that he was not liable for any call or bound to keep the plaintiffs indemnified against any call. The plaintiffs did not sell notwithstanding his instructions and the plaintiffs alone, therefore, were liable owing to their wrongful and negligent conduct in not selling the shares. The defendant believed that the plaintiffs sold all the shares, but repurchased them when the market went down. The plaintiffs were bound to give him (defendant) credit in their account for the sale proceeds of all the shares actually sold as well as for those which ought to have been sold, but were not sold.

The defendant, therefore, denied their liability to the plaintiffs. He submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

Mr. Inverarity, with Mr. Raikes and the Advocate-General, appeared for the plaintiffs.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad and Mr. Jinnah appeared for the defendant.

After the suit had gone on for some time, it came to a compromise.

By consent, his Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiffs in terms of the plaint. The defendant were also to indemnify the plaintiffs against any liability for calls on the Specie Bank shares, and to pay the costs of this suit.

Solicitors for the plaintiffs: Messrs. Payne and Co.

Solicitors for the defendant: Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co.

APPELLATE SIDE.

JEALOUS HUSBAND POISONED.

CULPRIT TRANSPORTED FOR LIFE.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

MULJI RANCHOD v. THE KING-EMPEROR.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. C. N. Mehta, Additional Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who agreeing with the opinion of the Assessors, found the accused guilty under section 302 read with section 109, of having given to one Ganga *dhatura* poison for being administered to her husband with the intention of causing her husband's death.

The story for the prosecution was that one Bai Ganga, who was co-accused with Mulji Ranchhod, the present appellant, was the wife of the deceased Ishver. She contracted intimacy with this Mulji. That was suspected by the deceased Ishver who accordingly disagreed with his wife Ganga. A few days before Ishver's death, which took place on June 17th, 1913, Ishver noticed that a new bodice of silk with silver borders with Ganga; and he suspected that this was a gift to her from Mulji, so he used to quarrel with her almost every day but she would not admit how she had got it. On the day previous to Ishver's death, Mulji brought *dhatura* seeds and pounded them, and kept the lump ready tied in a small piece of cloth, and the next morning made it over to Ganga; who mixed the poison into a loaf which she prepared for the husband who was to go to work in a field that morning. This loaf and some curry were given to Ishver who ate them and he then at once started to go to the field. On his way there he took with him two persons, Baber and Mohun. Those three then commenced the work of digging pits in the field to sow cotton-seeds. Ishver dug about two to four pits and was then noticed to be digging at random as if he had become dizzy and was commencing to loose his senses. His companions stopped work, and thought that Ishver had become suddenly ill. Mohun therefore asked Baber to take him home. Baber did so, but before he could cross half the distance home, Ishver entirely gave way, and would not move, and was making fantastic gestures in the air as if he had become mad.

POSSESSED BY EVIL SPIRIT.

In the meantime Ganga with four other women came up there on their way to the field. Seeing the condition of Ishver the five women went back to the town and asked the street people to go and fetch Ishver home. They went there, lifted Ishver and brought him home. Baber sent for Ishver's uncle Ranchhod who came there and gave some medicine to Ishver with a view to make him vomit. But he could not swallow it. Then they thought that some evil spirit had possessed him, and so they sent for a Mahomedan fakir. The fakir applied enchanted water to his eyes and told him to drink. This also could not be drunk. There were no signs or hopes of recovery and at last Ishver expired in the evening. The caste people assembled and cremated the dead body. After the cremation Ranchhod took Ganga to his house as she was young and alone. Two days after Ranchhod and his relations discussed amongst themselves as to how Ishver who was healthy and young, could have died so suddenly. Then they called and consulted Ganga who said, "I am ashamed to disclose what has happened; Mulji gave me *dhatura* which I mixed in his bread. I thought he would be subdued by it. I did not expect this undesirable result." The previous intimacy of Mulji at once came to their minds. They then informed the police patel, who took down the complaint and sent for the two accused. Both the accused admitted the crime and they were arrested.

Both the accused before the Magistrate admitted their guilt but in the Sessions Court they retracted their confessions and pleaded "not guilty" and attributed their confessions judicial and extrajudicial to the pressure of the police and Ranchhod.

Their Lordships after hearing the arguments dismissed the appeal. The Hon. Mr. Justice Shah in delivering judgment, said that it was admitted by the second accused that he gave *dhatura* to Ganga, though he said that he gave it for medicinal purposes. There could be no doubt that if the second accused supplied *dhatura* poison to the first accused, it was for the sinister object of removing from his way the person to whom it was in fact administered. The Sessions Judge and the Assessors had come to the conclusion that the intention of the second accused was to kill the husband of the first accused by supplying this poison. After giving the best consideration to the question his Lordship had come to the conclusion that the view taken by the learned Sessions Judge was correct. Their Lordships would therefore dismiss the appeal.

Mr. G. N. Thakore appeared for the accused-appellant.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

THE CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY THE 10TH OF FEBRUARY, 1914.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

For Judgment (in chambers.)

In Re Indian Coy.'s Act VI of 1882—Captain and V Little & Co In re Indian Specie Bank Ld. v. Matubhai Govind bhai Dastor Wadia G & Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal (in court.)

Short Causes.

693-13—Matubhai J & M Verji Jetha & Co a firm v. Govind Raghoonath Thakur and ors. Sabnis & G.

755-13—Jamsetji R & D Abdul Hoosein Karimbhoy Jhaugharya v. Dawoodbhoy Noorbhoy & ors. Payne & Co.

840-13—Craigie B & C John St. John Grasham v. Mancherji Kaikhusru, Heera Maneck Shamrao M & H.

915-13—Motichand D & D Bai Dwarkabai Sadanand Fatorpekar v. Choontial Jekisondas.

1041-13—Kharas and Pandya Ramji Keshowji Contractor v. Motilal Haraknuji & ors.

1123-13—Wadia G & Co Perozsha Jamsetji Joshi v. Pestonji Jamsetji Patel & ors. Shamrao M & H.

1153-13—Dubash & Co Jeyroop Tija & Co a firm v. Porjorji Cowasji Contractor & anr.

1-14—Wadia G & Co A. M. Campboll v. Darasha Custadji & ors.

20-14—Ardeshir H D & Co The Central Bank of India Ld. v. Hemichand Sarupchand.

22-14—Dubash & Co Bhura Patna & Co a firm v. Baboo Sakharam Jadev Unwalla P & P.

27-14—Dubash & Co Chimanlal Jetharam v. Chanlal Oomedram & anr.

37-14—Mirza M & M Dilshed Bagain v. Yasuf Bin Shaik Essar Bin Khaliffa.

50-14—Payne & Co Pallonji Edulji & ors. a firm v. Harivalabh Bechardas Bhai K & G.

54-14—Matubhai J & M Bhaidas Thakoredas v. Bhaidas Vallabhdas.

62-14—Mulla & Mulla Syed Jamad bin Sayed Alavi v. Sayed Ahmed bin Sayedalvi Motichand & D.

66-14—Payne & Co The Standard Bank Ld. v. Hamichand Saroopchand.

71-14—Mencharshaw N Ookerda Versey & ors. v. Kumbhar Khimji Lakhman and anr.

For Dismissal.

T & J J 20-13—Amin & Disai Bai Jivibai widow v. Manchand Govindram Edgelow G & & Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

1114-13—Daph F & D Yeshwant Anna Kunte v. Amarchand Madhowji Bhemji & Co.

1094-13—Patel & Ez. Abdool Hoosein Mahomedalli & ors. v. Ebrahaim Janerji Motichand & Co.

842-12—Mulla and Mulla, Syed Abdulla bin Aboobakar v Ahmed Fakrudin and ors, Un. P and P, Patell and Ez.

1241-12—Mulla & Mulla Sardarmall Kasturchand & ors. v. Abdul Razack Sulleman & anr. Dubash & Co.

746-11—Shroff D & D Manecklal Papatlal & Co. a firm v. Chunilal Jekesondas Choksi Motichand & D.

685-13—Ragh N & Co. Sheth Lalbhoy Tricumlal v. Kacharabhoy Kasturchand Gandi Motichand & D. For postponement.

595-12—Sham. M & H Panaji Premaji a firm v. Nathoo Oomaji and anr. Jamsatji P & D.

573-13—Bick M R & Co Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal v. Messrs Adamji Peerbhoy & Sons a firm Edg. G. W. & Co.

747-13—Bick M R & Co Tilockchand Kalianmal v. Haridas Morarji & anr. Madh. K & Ch.

1268-12—Madh. K and Ch., Jamnadas Mathuradas v Ramdas Mulji, Nanu H and Co., For Postponement.

230-13—Khuad. L and M., Babulal Bhagwandas v Alli Mahomed Gulam Hoosein, Manecklal and Tyabji.

O S 620-13—Unwalla P & P Jijibhai Sorabji Dubash and anr. v. The Hon'ble The Advocate Genl. of Bombay and ors. Dastur & Co Wadia G & Co Pestonji R K & Co Khambatta & Co.

140-13—D J Mantri Krishnabai widow v. Yeshwant Raghunath Khewoor & ors Manecklal & T & Vachha & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman. In the Division Court No. 53.

143-13—D J Mantri (For a pauper) Krishnabai Widow v. Yeshwant Ragunath Khewoor and ors. Manecklal & T Vachha & Co.

1154-12—Motichand & D Abdul Hoosein Suttanji & anr. v. Mahomedali Abdulji & ors. Payne & Co.

512-12—Jehangir M & S Bayabai widow v Abdulla Joosab 2 ors Raghaveya N & Co.

360-13—Pestonji R K & Co Phiroze Cursetji Sethna v. Dadabhoy Harmosji Billimoria M B Chothia Pest R K & Co.

772-13—Soondersdas & Co Sobhagchand Nagindchand v. Chandalal Ishwarlal Mehta Unwalla P & P.

767-13—Rustomji & Co Pestonji Sorabji Master v. Dinsha Nusserwanji Darnwalla & anr.

757-13—Bhaishanker K & G Hirachand Sakharam v. Shavchand Dharmsey and ors. Manchershaw & N.

809-13—Bick. M R & Co Raja Babadu Shivlal Motilal v. Messrs Adamji Peerbhoy & Sons a firm Edgelow G W & Co.

630-13—Hiralal & Co. Nanabhai Tullokchand & ors v. The Albert Press Co Ld & anr Little & Co. Bhaishanker K & G.

637-13—Ardeshir H D & Co Nanabhai Karimbhoy Nanji v. Noor Mahomed Vazeer Captain & V.

688-13—Soondersdas & Co Rose Kate Coirea v. Thomes William De'Almedia Daphtary F and D.

99-13—Smathem B & Co Bablibai alias Saraswatibai v. Dwarkabai Widow & ors. D. J. Mantri.

249-13—Bhai K & G The Poona Bank Ltd. & anr v. Motilal Chunilal Malvi H M & R.

601-13—Rustomji & Co Mathuradas Gordhandas & ors. Kallianji & Co Ard. H D & Co Little & Co Man. H M. & Co Sunderdas & Co Rustomji & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod. In the Division Court No. 43.

For Judgment.

Poona Ct. 290-07—Cap. V. Amichand Hazarmal & Co vs. Captain C O Davidson Payne & Co.

303-11—Captain & V Messrs. King King & Co v. Captain F D Davidson Craigie B & C.

For argument of Rule to annual order of Adjudication.

Ins. D.Ct 523-13—Payne & Co. Ramgopal Hiralal & ors. Insolvent Joharmal Mulchand applicant v. Mohanlal Hansraj & ors. Petitioning Creditors Surajmal & Co. Part heard.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

240-13—Matu J & M Mangaldas N Motiwalla & anr v. Abdul Razak Haji Sooleman Abdul Wahed Payne & Co. 4-2-14. For further hearing.

Long Causes.

1085-13—Jehangir G & B Gordhandas Haridas Joshi v. Kessarbai widow & anr. Rustomji & Co.

103-13—Madh. K and Ch., R D Sethna v Tyaballi Allibhai and ors, Edg. G W and Co.

858-13—Amin & Desai Messrs Ruberdos Narsodesa a firm v. Naranji Datyabhai Motichand & D.

1037-13—Payne & Co Mahomed bin Abdul Watab Nushari v. Mohsur bin Abdulla bin Rajob Motichand & D.

1063-13—Craigie B & Co The Bank of India Ltd. v. Abdool Oziz & Abdulla Basama a firm Payne & Co.

1047-13—Bhai K & G Keshavji Ramji Laklnudas & ors v. Norarji Virji Mulla & Mulla.

992-13—Payne & Co The Credit Bank of India Ltd. v. Ahmed Haji Munji Edgelow G W & Co.

900-13—Surajmal & Co. Pitamber Padamsey and anr. v. Meghji Vallabhdas and anr Unwalla P & P & Patell & Ez.

1000-13—Bhaishanker K & G Chunilal Krishnashanker v. The Krishna Co Ld. In person.

994-13—Payne & Co The Credit Bank of India Ld. v. Tulsidas Juggiwandas Divecha Amin & Desai.

1219-12—Malvi H M & R Bansidhar Lachminarayen Messrs Jwalaprasad Gayaprasad a firm. Ard. H & Co.

68-13—Payne and Co The Bombay and Hujaz Steam Navigation Co of India Ld. (in Liquidation) v. Goolam Hoosein Essaji Tajbhai Bick M R & Co.

805-13—Surajmal and Co., Kanji Pragji v Premji Vallabhdas and ors, Ard. H D and Co., Jeh. G and B., Madhavji K. and C., Mirza M and M.

1022-12—Wadia G and Co., The Eastern Bank Ltd v N. Gokaldas and Co. a firm and anr, Payne and Co.

496-13—Payne & Co Haji Abdulla Haji Sidick Haji Mahomed & ors. Pest R K & Co. Crawford B & Co.

Before the Prothonotary in his office.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

P P No. 29-13—In person Bai Parvati v. Shivshanker Sitaram Patkar.

31-13—In person Mareembai & ors. v. R. D. Sethna & ors Kanga & S Tayabji D & Co Mulji & Tha.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

THE NEW DELHI AND THE OLD.

BUDGET ANTICIPATIONS.

SOCIAL TOPICS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 2.

Comparisons are always to be deprecated and it must constantly be borne in mind that Delhi, as a capital, is a town in the making, but it must be confessed that Delhi, as at present constituted, offers few compensations for the wider outlook, the wider intercourse and the older established amenities of life obtainable in Calcutta. The climate is undoubtedly cooler, fresher, less languorous than that of Lower Bengal,—even in this year of deficient rainfall and high temperatures—so that up to the present at least, it has always been possible to walk to and from office, and to enjoy the walk, but one misses the green maidan, the river with its long lines of vessels and the occasional launch trips to Barrackpore or Chandernagore, while the dry and dusty golf links, beyond the ridge, are but a poor substitute for the green and grassy course at Tollygunge. On the other hand the seven cities of Delhi are on inexhaustible mine of historical interest and a lengthened residence here enables places to be visited and monuments to be studied for which no time could be found in the short and scrambling visits which were the utmost most people could give to the ancient capital.

THE ATTRACTION TO TOURISTS.

The tourists who are attracted by these monuments of past greatness, and who fill the hotels with a constantly changing stream of visitors are mostly Americans, followed at a considerable distance by Germans and finally by English. Their interests are as various as their nationalities. Some have studied the history of Delhi with a thoroughness which makes the successors of the great Moghuls ashamed of their ignorance, and the interests of these erudite travellers lie with the old monuments of the ancient cities, and the tombs of the old emperors and their ministers, while with others the incidents of the sepoy rebellion form the great attraction and their visits are more or less centred around the Cashmere Gate, the palace of the emperor and the neighbouring museum of mutiny relics, while they spend much time in locating the various batteries which played so important a part in the final assault on the city.

THE VISITORS VIEW.

To both these classes the modern life of Delhi makes no appeal. They may, in the intervals of their "sightseeing," glance casually at the Court Circular which tells who is staying at and who has lunched at Viceregal Lodge, but their interest is centred in the monuments of the past and any time they may have to spare from these interesting pursuits, they employ in buying presents for home in the shape of the embroidered stuffs and Indian jewellery from the sale of which the Chandi Chouk traders make such handsome profits during their all too short season. On the other hand the English tourist,—at least those of whom it has been said they play golf and talk bridge all day and play bridge and talk golf all night,—are more interested in the amusements of the present than the records of the past, and, having attended a meet of the hounds, played polo, shot a black-buck and done a little pig-sticking, feel that they have enjoyed a satisfactory visit to Delhi.

THE MONEY QUESTION.

Official Delhi, by which is meant the Government of India Offices are, at present, exceedingly full of work, each section of the Secretariat having its own special conundrum which has to be solved. In the Finance Department the Budget overshadows all other work. Sir William Meyer, the Finance Member, will make the annual Financial Statement to the Council on March 2nd, and after giving the members a week in which to assimilate its provisions, these will be discussed between the 9th and 12th. The Budget will be presented on the 21st and the full-dress debate will take place on the 24th. No one of course outside the Government knows what the actual financial situation to be then disclosed may be but what with scarcity advances in the United Provinces, remissions of revenue in the same area, and a diminution of opium receipts, it is difficult to see, even though railways, land revenue, salt, stamps, excise and assessed taxes all seem to promise fairly well, as compared with last year, how the Budget can be a very satisfactory one.

THE BIG LEAK.

In the Public Works Department every thing must be giving way to the New Delhi project estimate, and when the Public Works Department has had its say on this important project the scheme will presumably have to run the gauntlet of all the other departments,—especially the Finance. The Commerce and Industry Department has its own special troubles in South Africa, and in emigration generally together with the important question of the reconstitution of the Railway Board, which is already one short of its authorised strength, and will shortly lose its President Sir T. Wynne; while the impudent raids of transfrontier outlaws in the North-west can hardly be leaving the Foreign Office in undisturbed peace. The Legislative Department is always fully occupied when the Imperial Council is in Session, and the Home Department is so intimately connected with every question that arises that it always seems to have its hands full from year end to year end.

TOWN BUILDERS' LEISURE.

As regards our social life we have, during the past week, enjoyed a most brilliant ball given by the officers of the Public Works Department. Owing to the necessities of old and new Delhi public works are very much in evidence in both localities with the result that this ubiquitous department is very strongly represented at the present time. Nearly thirty officers are quartered her and to some of the numerous band occurred the idea of repeating the success of last year and of giving a dance to themselves and their friends. The idea once started grew as such ideas have a way of doing and finally developed into the Fancy Dress Ball, which was held on the New Gymkhana Club last Wednesday. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Hardinge were present and about three hundred other guests, and as every one wore fancy dress and the decorations were beautifully conceived and most tastefully carried out, the scene was a most brilliant one. Every variety of costume was represented, but perhaps the best was that of one of the hospitable hosts, Mr. Keelings, the Chief Engineer of New Delhi, who as a burly Hollander in a perfect dress down to the spectacles, long pipe and wooden sabots, won a great and deserved success.

GETTING THROUGH THE DAYS.

The really busy time in the social life of Delhi will, however, come between the 11th and 21st of February when the Cavalry Polo Tournament will be played off on the ground in the Durbar area. Entries for the tournament close on Saturday, February 7th but it is improbable that there will be any additions to the present list which includes the 2nd Lancers; 3rd Skinners' Horse; 4th, 5th and 8th Cavalry; 9th Hodson's Horse; 11th and 15th Lancers; 17th Cavalry; 18th and 19th Lancers, 23rd and 28th Cavalry; 30th and 32nd Lancers; 34th Poona Horse; 36th Jacob Horse, and the 39th Central India Horse. The first round will be played on February 11th and the subsequent rounds on the 12th; 13th; 14th;16th; the semi-finals coming off on Wednesday the 18th and the finals on Saturday 21st.

MORE DELHI DOINGS.

As a setting to this main feature of the programme there will be theatricals and a Cafe chantant at the Gymkhana Club on Wednesday the 11th, a subscription dance at the Gymkhana Club on the 13th: a ladies' guest night at the Delhi Club on the 14th; theatricals at the Gymkhana Club on the 16th, a subscription dance at the same club on the 17th and a ladies' dinner and subscription dance at the Delhi Club on the 20th. So much for the evenings of this busy week. Turning to the afternoons there will be a St. John's All-India ambulance competition on the 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th; the 17th also claiming the added attraction of a tent pegging competition in connexion with the Cavalry Tournament. Then on the 19th there will be the Horse Show which should prove interesting as there are many good horses and ponies already in Delhi and their number will be largely increased with the arrival of the teams. At the races which will be held on Friday 20th there will be five events all of which should bring out good fields. It is obvious from the above, that for those whose ambition it is to be "in everything," there is a very strenuous time in store, but Delhi has now a reputation to establish and sustain, and if the new Capital be inclined to "show off" a little one must be lenient towards a very natural weakness.

HINDU LADIES' SOCIAL AND LITERARY CLUB.

A YEAR'S GOOD WORK.

The twenty-second annual report of the working of the above Club for the year ending 31st December, 1913, has just been published, of which the following are extracts:—

The roll of members is increasing steadily. During the year under review 5 new members were admitted, thus making a total of 109 out of whom 4 died, thus leaving on the roll 105 as against 104 of the last year. On account of the epidemic of plague, the Committee had as usual to close the weekly meetings of the Club, but in spite of this the Committee are glad to note that 93 meetings were held during the year under report, when the average attendance of members was from 20 to 30 as against 30 to 35 of the last year.

Different essays were read and many lectures were delivered at these meetings regularly both in Marathi and Gujarathi. Debate on social matters was also carried on certain occasions. Some particular days were utilized for executing fancy and plain useful sewing and needlework.

The Committee take the opportunity of sincerely thanking Rani Saheb Padmavatibai for buying articles worth Rs. 52 and thus helping the Institution.

The Committee are glad to note that they were able to send some needle-sewing and painting work worth about Rs. 452 to the Exhibition held at Yeotmal on 4th October last. Articles worth Rs. 335 were sold at the said Exhibition, for which the Committee are much thankful to the management of the Exhibition.

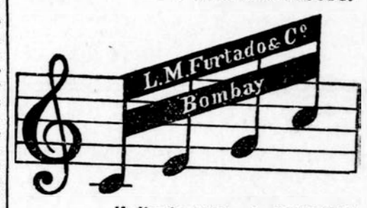
The Committee have the pleasure to report that the Club was awarded at the recent Exhibition at Yeotmal two prizes of Rs. 10 each, one for plain needle-work and the other for silk work. It is the sincere hope of the management that the Club will at no distant date be able to win more prizes and medals at such exhibitions.

The Chimnabai Library, annexed to this Institution, is also making steady progress. Books on different subjects are issued week after week, thus the members show their keen desire for reading. The management takes this opportunity of thanking Mrs. Danee for having presented the Club with a book.

The work class has also continued to hold its sittings on different days, but as usual this year also some change was made in the programme of the class. Miss Banajee, the tutor of the class during the year under review, taught carving work to the members of this class and the Committee are glad to report that the work executed in it is turning out very satisfactory.

In 1902 the total number of girls in all the institutions of the United Provinces was 20,821, whreas in 1912 it increased to 54,329, about 1.67 of the female population of school-going age. In 1902 there were 22 High Schools, 20 Anglo-Vernacular Middle, 2 Vernacular Middle and 755 Primary Schools for girls with 1,859;1,955; 65, and 16,942 girls attending them respectively. In 1912 the number of High Schools decreased to 21 with 2,079 scholars. The number of Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools increased to 34 with 3,300 scholars, the number of Vernacular Middle Schools increased to 18 with 1,692 scholars, and the number of Primary Schools to 1,005 with 32,878 scholars.

DEPOT OF MUSIC & RELIGIOUS GOODS.



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THE SUBMARINE DISASTER.

HOW A-7 WAS LOST.

The following details of the loss of submarine A 7 appear in "The Times":—

With other submarines from Devonport A7, was engaged on Jan. 16 in torpedo exercises and the officers of the attendant ship noticed that she had been submerged for an usually long time. It was concluded that the boat had met with an accident and measures were immediately taken to save the crew. The efforts to locate A7, however, were unsuccessful, and the vessels engaged in the salvage operations returned to harbour. No indication was given as to the cause of the disaster.

With no official statement as to the fate of the officers and men, there was no doubt that they had perished.

ADMIRALTY STATEMENT.

The Admiralty issued the following account of the accident on Jan. 16:—

"The Secretary of the Admiralty regrets to state that submarine A 7 in the course of exercising to-day in Whitsand Bay, off Plymouth, failed to come to the surface. She is believed to be lying four miles from Rame Head in a depth of 18 fathoms, but could not be located before dark. Operations will be resumed at daybreak to-morrow.

The following officers and men were understood to be in her:—

Lieutenant Gilbert Molesworth Welman, in command.

Sub-Lieutenant Robert Herman Grant Morrison.

Petty Officer John Francis Crowley, O.N. 210,582.

A. B. Frederick Jewell, O.N. 238164.

A. B. Frank Charles Harris, O.N. 234433.

A. B. Charles Edward James Russell, O.N. 233337.

A. B. Ernest Frederick Dyer, O.N. 239725.

E. R. A. 2nd Class Robert William Nagle O.N. 270745.

E. R. A. 1st Class Richard Venning, O.N 269321.

Acting Leading Stoker Lancelot Wagstaff O.N.K. 13882.

Acting Leading Stoker John Nottham, O.N. 304857.

Dyer belongs to the Chatham Division, the others to the Devonport Division."

ACCIDENT DURING TORPEDO EXERCISES.

Writing from Plymouth on Jan. 16, "The Times" correspondent says:—

A flotilla of submarines went out from Devonport about 8 o'clock this morning for the customary exercises. A 7, which was to engage in torpedo practice, was accompanied by the Pigmy, a small vessel attached as a tender to the Forth, the parent ship of the Submarine Flotilla at Devonport. The flotilla proceeded through Plymouth Sound and then westward into Whitsand Bay. A 7 and the Pigmy separated from the others, and the submarine dived for the purpose of firing torpedoes. There was a moderate sea, and generally the conditions were favourable for the operations. About 11 o'clock when the submarine had been under water for an unusual time, the officers of the Pigmy endeavoured to communicate with her, but failed to get any response, and, as it was obvious that some accident had occurred, returned to Devonport to report the fact. It was learned that the submarine had gone down at a spot where the water is about 17 fathoms deep.

PROMPT SALVAGE MEASURES.

On receipt of the news the Devonport Dockyard officials took prompt steps to render aid with the object of rescuing the crew and, if possible, of raising the submarine. The tug Escort was sent out with two lighters and six divers, with the necessary gear for diving. A message was also sent to Sheerness asking that Yard Craft No. 94, which was recently successful in raising C. 14, which also sunk off Plymouth, might be dispatched immediately to Plymouth for the purpose of assisting in the salvage operations. A considerable time must, however, elapse before the lighter can be towed to Plymouth.

On the arrival of the salvage vessels in Whitsand Bay preparations were made for sending down divers, and in the meantime other vessels, including destroyers and various other dockyard tugs, were dispatched to the spot. Up to 6 o'clock this evening no communication had been made with the submarine, and though the naval authorities did not abandon hope that the crew might be still alive the prospects of their being rescued were diminishing with every hour that passed Rear-Admiral Murray, Superintendent of the Dockyard was in charge of the salvage operations, the Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Sir George Egerton, being absent on leave. When darkness fell the scene of the accident was brilliantly lighted with the searchlights of the craft in attendance while the salvage operations were proceeding. Great reticence is observed by the naval authorities as to the disaster, and all leave has been stopped to-night of men employed in the submarine depot to which A 7 was attached. It is therefore difficult to get authentic details of what is actually occurring at the scene of the disaster. It was ascertained from an official source, however that the crew all told number 11, including Lieutenant Gilbert Welman, in command, and another officer.

There is practically no hope of saving the crew. The efforts made to locate A 7 have not been successful, but the position is four miles north-west of Rame Head, and the depth of water from 18 to 20 fathoms. The tugs and lighters have returned to harbour and will go out again at daylight to-morrow to resume the work. After the tugs had returned to Devonport it was stated they had for some hours been cruising round the spot where the submarine went down. When the Pigmy, tender, left the scene in the morning to report what had occurred to the Devonport authorities she dropped a buoy over the spot where the submarine dived, but on the arrival of the tugs and other craft this buoy could not be found, and had apparently drifted away.

Great consternation has been caused in Devonport and Plymouth by the news of the disaster, and the offices of the Commander-in-Chief have been visited during the evening by many anxious relatives of the crew, most of whom are local men or have local connexions.

Submarine A 7 was sister ship to A 8, which was sunk in Plymouth Sound in 1905 with the loss of all her crew. Both boats were launched on the same day at Messrs. Vickers' works at Barrow, and A 7 was in company with A 8 when the disaster to that ship occurred.

THE LOST VESSEL.

A 7 belonged to the oldest class of submarines in the British Navy, and was only useful for instructional purposes and for coast defence. She would no doubt in any case have been removed from the effective list during the coming year. There were originally 13 boats in the "A" class.

The boat which has now met with disaster was the 12th submarine built for the British Navy, and was authorized in the Estimates of 1903-4. She was launched at Barrow by Messrs. Vickers in 1904, and practically the whole of her service has been passed at Devonport. She had a displacement of 204 tons and a length of 150ft. For surface propulsion she had gasoline engines of 450 h.p., giving a speed of about 12 knots. When submerged she was propelled by electric motors generating 110 h.p., which gave a speed of seven knots. The boat was armed with two torpedo tubes.

THE SEVENTH BRITISH SUBMARINE LOSS.

The submarines of the Devonport Instructional Flotilla are continually exercising in Whitsand Bay. It is interesting to recall that in May, 1910, when the flotilla was exercising in those waters, Submarine A 8 remained below so long after her consort had appeared on the surface as to give rise to considerable anxiety. However, after a time variously estimated from 20 to 30 minutes, the submarine came to the surface and reported that she had remained on the bottom to make some adjustment of machinery. It was said at the time that submarines could remain submerged for over a couple of hours or more without danger to the crew so long as the hull remained intact.

This is the seventh occasion upon which a British submarine flotilla has suffered disaster attended with grievous loss of life. Of the seven mishaps four, including the present, have happened to boats of the A class. In addition to losses by collision and foundering, there have been casualties due to explosions of gas, and one of the worst of them took place on board A 5 in 1905, when six men were killed and eight injured. While it may be admitted that submarines are particularly vulnerable because easily destroyed, and from their construction peculiarly liable to complete loss, yet, regarded dispassionately, these craft are no more and no less dangerous than similar appliances of war.

In connection with the Kashmir arbitration case, it is stated that there has been a long standing dispute between the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir on the one side and the Kashmir Minerals Company on the other. The latter company claims several lakhs of rupees from the Durbar for losses said to have been incurred in its schemes of exploitation. The Durbar resists the claim and even repudiates it. The Maharaja Sahib was willing to leave the question to the arbitration of Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court, but the Government of India have instead selected Sir Arthur Reid, the ex-Chief Justice of the Punjab Chief Court, for that delicate task.

BALL DRESSES.

LIGHTNESS, DECORATION, AND EMBROIDERY.

It is of the essence of a ball dress that it shall be light in effect. Lightness is not difficult to achieve at a time which permits the corsage to be so filmy that it is almost transparent, writes a correspondent in "The Times." For with gossamer folds of tulle or lace carelessly drawn over the shoulders and arms a skirt of even the richest material will not countervail the delicacy of the corsage. And it is with the view of emphasizing this appearance of lightness that the tunic is still so generally employed. For though it sometimes occurs in the brocade of the satin of which the skirt is made, it is more often expressed in the little filmy over-dress which is now contrived on any lines the fancy may suggest. Indeed, a maker who excells in artistic effects cuts each tunic as the individual figure demands. The result is sometimes a sudden irregularity of line which is particularly attractive. At other times the tunic is so caught by a wreath of flowers that in front it is endowed with the effect of a tablier, and at the back with that bunched-up effect in which some fear to find a hint of the tournure's revival. But, as if to allay these apprehensions the same maker displays on another model a tunic which, though quite short in front, is carried below the skirt to a point at the back where it provides the little train, while on another he abandons it entirely in favour of more elaborate draperies, or forsakes the transparent materials for the skirt and reserves the light contrast for the corsage alone.

FINE EMBROIDERY.

Though many tunics are modelled in tulle or fine race, others are elaborately embroidered. One white velvet now being arranged for a smart county ball is to be completed by a tunic in black tulle, finely worked in antique gold and silver. The gold is wrought in a conventional and graceful foliage design, and with it are cleverly interwoven sprays of reafistic wheat-ears in silver. Another, in pink satin of the delicate shade which lines a sea-shell, is partially veiled with an irregular tunic in tulle embroidered with pearls and crystals of a deeper shade than the satin. A characteristic note of to-day's fashions is also expressed by the simplicity of the corsage which is of tulle, undecorated by embroidery, and cut very low to reveal the straight soft folds of the white chemisette.

On dresses of this kind the skirt is often draped up to the waist in semi-classical style; but here and there a model reveals a love of straighter lines expressed in plisse materials or by means of deep flounces. Both lend themselves well to the particular needs of a ball dress; and there is no daintier model for a girl or young woman than one in white satin, arranged with a tunic of fine shadow lacs, falling over deep flounces of tulle. The tunic is cleverly designed with the lace at the back developed into a long sash-end, to provide all the train necessary. A ceinture of white taffetas-moire tied in a wide bow at the back might be replaced by one in vieux rose or in emerald green, should a note of colour be thought more becoming.

Though many a girl refuses a long dress for fear of its spoiling her enjoyment of the dance, a train is still considered more in compliance with good form than a perfectly short skirt. Nor need the train mar in evening's amusement at a time when the detail, no matter how long, may be perfectly light. Moreover, the manner in which even the most dignified dresses are fashioned affords possibilities for holding up the train with ease when the occasion occurs. For example, many a dress is swept away from the knees to provide the length at the back, over an underskirt which is cut quite round; or perhaps the skirt is cut in one piece, and a plait in the back falls gracefully into the train. In the latter instance the skirt is cunningly slit at one side so that when it is held up none but graceful lines will result. It is then only necessary to provide the train with a doublure of charming material and the dress will be as attractive when seen in the whirl of the waltz as when in the interval its full length is revealed.

One beautiful dress designed in this manner in pale satin is distinguished by its simplicity, combined with a perfection of cut. The skirt which is bordered with a full ruche of feathers, is slightly gathered at each side of the back, so that the folds sweep with grace into the long straight train. The corsage is of white net richly embroidered in silver beads mingled with pearls, opening in front over a chemisette of palest pink tulle, and forming a pointed cape at the back. The latter is fastened at the waist with a baroque ornament, which also holds a wide and double bow in satin ribbon woven in delicate shades of mauve and green—the dress might well be reproduced in bright rose-coloured broche bordered with chinchilla—or it may be in a white silk patterned with a largo leaf design in gold. The skirt of the latter is edged with a ruche of white feathers, and is accompanied by a bodice of tulle embroiderer in gold and pearls, a blue ribbon tied in a large double bow at the point of the cape at the back providing a charming note of delicate colour.

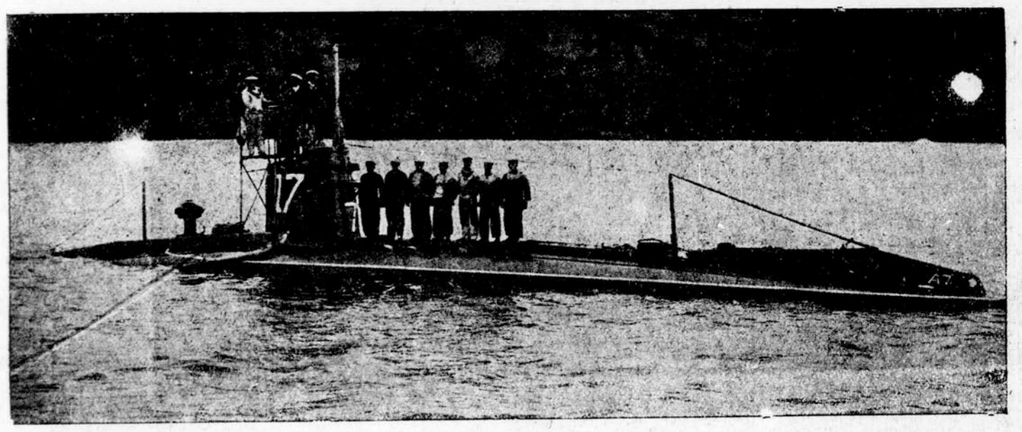
The embroideries enriching the corsage are a characterstic note of many a recent ball dress. For while the short full tunics are more often perfectly light and transparent, the longer draperies are sometimes heavy with the weight of innumerable beads, bugles, or paillettes. The effect, however, is not heavy, for these glittering gee-gaws are so exquisitely fine that they result in a shimmer of light and colour. In many instances the whole overdress is provided by tulle or net thus charmingly worked; but sometimes a short tunic or a longer, but quite simple drapery in plain tulle or a shadowy lace is added for the sake of the foil.

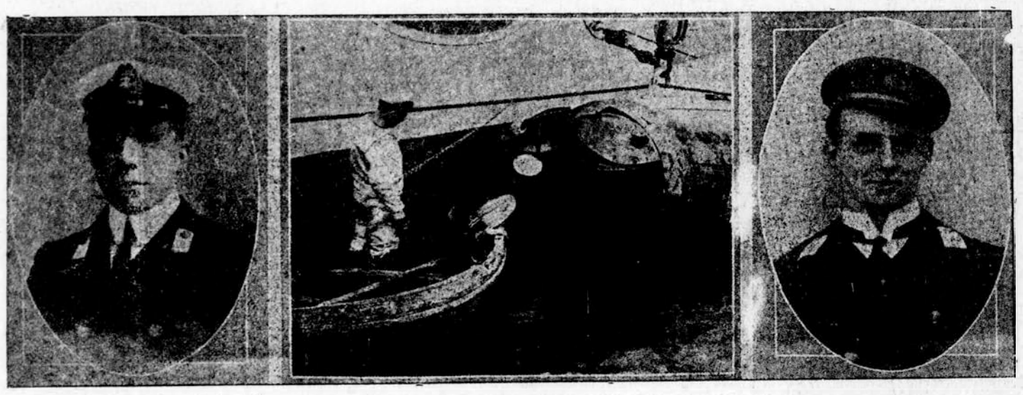
Decoration distinct from such embroideries as these, which cover the whole of the material, is generally to be found in sparkling chains looped across the corsage; in the borders of fur which hem skirt or tunic; in the coloured ribbons or jewelled belts round the waist; in the handsome ornaments which clasp a drapery; in the flowers which wreathe a tunic or are tucked into the bodice. Flowers, for instance, complete the artistic arrangement of an original dress in myrtle green satin, slightly draped with a scarf of brown tulle. The tulle is caught at the waist by a large rose in a very rich shade of dark red and a trail of green leaves; and from beneath the roses a wisp of the tulle is swept down and across the skirt to be fastened low at the side by another red rose and foliage.

The combination of brown and green is exceedingly attractive, but the shades must be carefully chosen. On another dress, which contrasts with others of a more vivid hue, tulle in a beautiful mole brown is draped over black satin of so subtle a tone that it harmonizes wonderfully with the brown. The long light draperies of the tulle are outlined with single stones in diamante; and a beautiful note of contrast is to be found in the sash of apple green satin which not only girds the waist but catches up the tulle at the back and falls in a single end to the hem of the train.

THE FOUNDERED BMARINE, "A 7".

(BEFO HER L ST F T L PLUNGE.)





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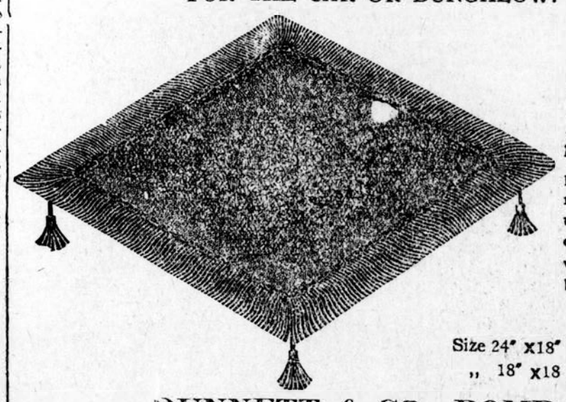

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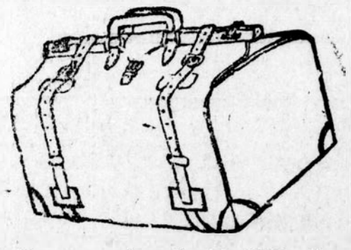

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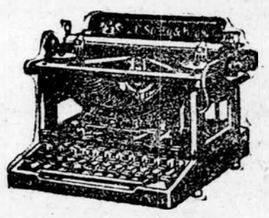

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